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World-Wide Security Set as Institute Goal; Scarcity Tenet Studied

Billion Inhabitants of Globe Now in Want, Speaker Says

New York Session

Production of More Instead of Less Held Great Economic Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Under the chapter heading of "Industry and Humanity," the International Industrial Relations Institute of the Hague and New York launched the program for its second decade today for the setting up of guides of action to illuminate the thought of peoples in the ways of peace and higher standards of living.

Observing a globe whereon more than half the two and one-tenth billion inhabitants are economically needy, the institute pledged itself to forward world social economic planning—"planning for expansion rather than extinction."

The program was projected at the first conference in New York since 1934 held yesterday in the hall of the Russell Sage Foundation, with Miss Mary L. Fledderus, director of the institute, presiding. In addition, the program of speakers included Dr Alfons Goldschmidt, board member and director of the social economic laboratory here; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, associate director of the institute and head of the foundation's industrial studies, and Dr. Otto Neurath, board member and director of the international foundation for visual education at the Hague.

Problem of Planning

Miss Fledderus described the central problem of planning as "the raising of standards of living from their actual present level to the full possibilities of productive capacity."

"The failure to function within the workshop, as evidenced by unemployment, strikes and lockouts, restriction of production and destruction of products, has led the institute to a fundamental appreciation of the need for world social economic planning," she said. "This is understood as the necessity for planned adjustment of productive capacity and standards of living.

"Wider knowledge of the facts about the potentialities for more abundant living is essential if industry is to be directed in the full service of humanity."

Following the general subject of "industrial relations, national and international, in the next 10 years," Dr. Goldschmidt voiced the consensus of the forum when he said the tragedy of the times was mirrored in the fact that 1,050,000,000 inhabitants of the world suffer from underconsumption. In economic terms, he continued, this meant "the inorganic increase of the equipment and the material of production against the share of labor in the goods produced."

"This is no longer 'capitalism,' but destructive centralization," he declared, "for capitalism requires, first, a certain degree of unhindered circulation and reproduction. This new phase of capitalistic extremity, of fascism, means freezing of real productivity or circulation and checking the development of quality in production.

Economic Change Needed

"Overproduction we think of as all produce that cannot be sold. But, from the point of view of the consumer who cannot purchase the produce, the produce does not exist. It is not true the poorer a man is the less he needs. On the contrary, the poorer he is the more he needs. Overproduction does not exist, therefore, for more than half the living persons in the world.

"The coming economic struggle has to be a struggle to produce more and not less."

Miss Van Kleeck stressed that the scope of the program must take in the range of civilization and was the special responsibility of all—the women's clubs, peace organizations, trade unions, social groups — who could contribute to effecting raised standards of living.

"Industrial relations are merely the forms of organization of groups involved in this modern struggle for livelihood," she said. "To center attention upon human relations and working conditions is to assume that industry is controllable by humanity.

Control of Industry

"What is required is that humanity should become increasingly conscious of how to control industry. Social purposes can be strengthened, if the people in the countries of modern industry can have clearly before them a picture of what the life of the community as a whole might be if potential standards of living become actual standards."

Dr. Neurath demonstrated the system of visualization which his foundation is developing under the name "Isotype"—international system of typographical pictorial education—as a means of graphic presentation of social facts to aid in analyses of environment, the social order and livelihood.

Germans Land 5000 in Spain To Aid Rebels

Other 'Volunteers' Reported Ready to Take Ship—for Spain

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Great Britain will protest before the International Non-Intervention Committee tomorrow the participation of nationals from other countries in the Spanish war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 1—"Not necessarily a fatal blow to non-intervention" is how the news that 5000 Germans have been landed at Cadiz is described in British circles today.

It is pointed out that the non-intervention agreement deals with materials, not with men. When it was first mooted, Germany and Italy both wanted it extended to cover volunteers. France and Britain, however, took the line that this was impracticable and the matter was dropped. Now Germany is openly, and Italy secretly, taking advantage of the non-inclusion of volunteers in the neutrality agreement.

Others Ready to Sail

Advices from Berlin indicate that German "volunteers" will continue to pour into Spain to help Gen. Francisco Franco to exactly the same extent that real volunteers offer their services to the Madrid Government. Actually some 4000 of the latter are understood to have arrived at Barcelona yesterday which presumably means that if Reichsführer Hitler's threat is carried into effect a further 4000 Germans may be expected to set sail very shortly—those which arrived this week end being apparently in reply to the international brigade which has been fighting on the Madrid front for some time.

Thus Ellen Wilkinson's question to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the Commons yesterday, "May I ask the Right Honorable Gentleman whether in view of the present situation he does not think the time has now arrived to evacuate all Spaniards and leave other countries to fight it out?" appears to have considerable point.

Called "Technicians"

It is understood that the Germans who have disembarked at Cadiz are mainly technicians, particularly engineers. There is at present no evidence in London to show that they are organized as complete units, nor that they went ashore armed. If they were either armed or organized it would in the British Government's view be a breach of the non-intervention agreement.

In any case it is expected that the incident will now be brought before the International Non-Intervention Committee, when Germany will have opportunity to explain her attitude.

Meanwhile assurances have been given that Germany still officially intends to continue the non-intervention policy.

Britain to Do Nothing

The whole matter is described in Whitehall as "deplorable," but it is intimated that Britain does not intend to do anything about it at present beyond pressing for acceptance of a plan for supervision of land and sea places of entry into Spain when the committee meets tomorrow.

Franco-British Mediation Possible: Page 5.

Council Meeting Called Dec. 10: Page 5.

President Frowns On Foreign Women As Envoys' Wives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Expressing concern at the large number of marriages of American diplomatic and consular officers to foreigners, the State Department today made public an executive order by President Roosevelt forbidding them to contract such unions without specific permission of the Secretary of State.

The executive order, signed by the President Nov. 17, said in part:

In the present condition of world affairs, any tendency further to increase the number of marriages of this character must be regarded with concern.

A recent check-up on persons who are married to persons of foreign birth reveals a state of affairs that cannot be regarded with approbation.

It added that 18 per cent of foreign service career officers are married to women of alien birth and that 27 per cent of embassy and consular clerks have taken the same step. The executive order, however, does not apply to clerks.

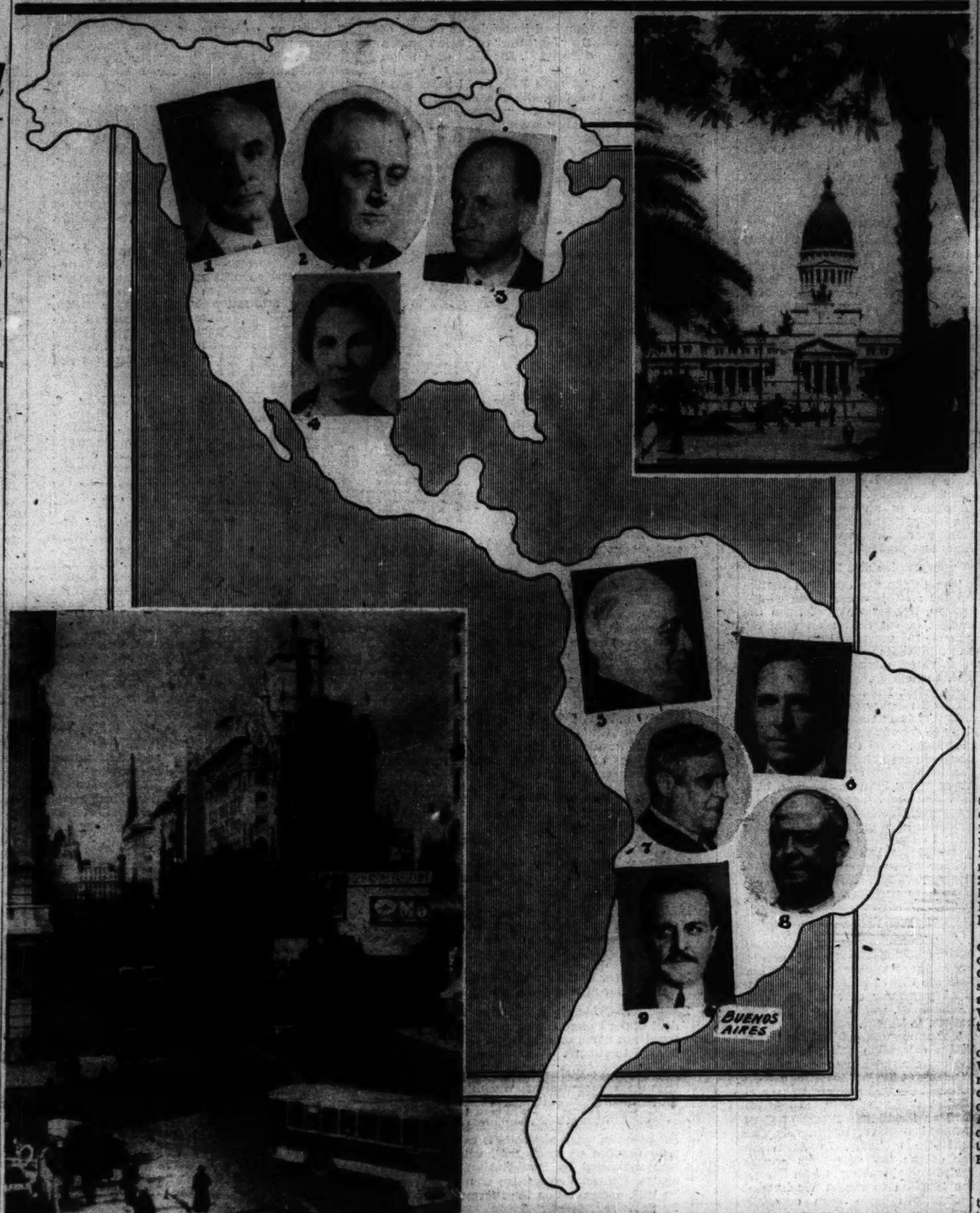
"A full realization on the part of all members of the foreign service must be had," the order said, "that the foreign service offers advantages sufficient certainly to expect of them sacrifices when the good of that service as a service is considered and a definite sense of obligation to the service is expected and must be insisted upon."

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1936

World Day	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	10
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Boston Events	11
Weather	11
Schedule of Post Mail Steamers	13
What's Going on in the Arts	13
Radio Timetable	13
Financial Pages	14 and 15
Sports Page	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

The Stage—The Players—A World Drama



Wide World; International; James Sawders; © Harris & Ewing

Scenes and Leaders in Pan-American Peace Conference

Upper Right—Plaza Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Lower Left—Portion of Business Section of Buenos Aires. No. 1, Secretary of State Cordell Hull; 2, President Roosevelt; 3, Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State; 4, Mrs. Burton Musser, Member of Utah State Senate; 5, President Augustin P. Justo of Argentina; 6, Señor Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Secretary General of the Conference; 7, Ambassador Castillo Najera of Mexico; 8, Gen. Jose Maria Moncada, Former President of Nicaragua; 9, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, Chairman of the Conference

Washington Gets French Bid For Parley on Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The French Government has expressed to the United States its desire to arrange a resettlement of its war debt, R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, announced officially today.

But of course no "agreement" between the Governments has been reached, for the American Congress alone has authority over war debt settlements. Officially, negotiations have not even begun. The most that has been done, according to the acting secretary, is a verbal expression of desire from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yvon Delbos, to the American Ambassador in France, William C. Bullitt, which took place last Saturday.

Others Not Talking

The American Government has heard nothing officially or unofficially from the British Government respecting war debt negotiations, it is categorically stated by the highest authorities. Reports from Paris were that the French insisted that a settlement should bring in Great Britain as well, but the impression here is that the British are sitting back to see what results the French get in their efforts.

Nor is there any official word respecting the intentions of the Italian Government, although unofficially it is understood here that the Italians are in very much the same position as the French. In the case of both powers, it is the desire to tap the resources of the American money markets in new borrowing—now estopped by the Johnson Act which forbids lending to foreign governments in default on their indebtedness—that principally is producing a desire to reach a debts settlement.

Congress Holding Off

From all appearances, any permanent settlement of the war debt question would involve protracted negotiations, against great odds. Every report from abroad indicates that the debtor governments would offer only a small fraction of the paper debt—something like 12 per cent or 15 per cent—spread over a convenient period. Congress, on the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Roosevelt Address

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 1 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech to the Pan-American Peace Conference today follows:

Members of the American family of nations:

On the happy occasion of the convening of this conference I address you thus, because members of a family need no introduction or formalities when, in pursuance of excellent custom, they meet together for their common good.

As a family we appreciate the hospitality of our host, President Justo, and the Government and the people of Argentina; and all of us are happy that to our friend Dr. Saavedra Lamas has come the well-deserved award of the Nobel Prize for great service in the cause of world peace.

Three years ago the American family met in near-by Montevideo, the great capital of the Republic of Uruguay. They were dark days. A shattering depression, unparalleled in its intensity, held us together with the rest of the world in its grasp. And on our own continent a tragic war was raging between two of our sister republics.

Yet, at that conference there was born, not only hope for our common future, but a greater measure of mutual trust between the American democracies than had ever existed before. In this Western Hemisphere the night of fear has been dispelled. Many of the intolerable burdens of economic depression have been lightened and, due in no small part to our common efforts, every nation of this hemisphere is today at peace with its neighbors.

Purpose of Conference

This is no conference to form alliances, to divide the spoils of war, to partition countries, to deal with human beings as though they were the pawns in a game of chance. Our purpose, under happy auspices, is to assure the continuance of the blessing of peace.

Three years ago, recognising that a crisis was being thrust upon the New World, with splendid unanimity our 21 republics set an example to the whole world by proclaiming a new spirit, a new day in the affairs of this hemisphere.

While the succeeding period has justified in full measure all that was said and done at Montevideo, it has unfortunately emphasized the seriousness of the threat to peace among other nations. Events elsewhere have served only to strengthen our horror of war and all that war means. The men, women and children of the Americas know that warfare in this day and age means more than the mere clash of armies: they see the destruction of cities and of farms—they foresee that children and grandchildren, if they survive, will stagger for long years not only under the burden of poverty, but also amid the threat of broken society and the destruction of constitutional government.

I am profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere in the civilized world today wish to live in peace one with another. And still leaders and governments resort to war. Truly, if the genius of mankind that has invented the weapons of death cannot discover the means of preserving peace, civilization as we know it lives in an evil day.

Must Work for Peace

But we cannot now, especially in view of our common purpose, accept any defeatist attitude. We have learned by hard experience that peace is not to be had for the mere asking; that peace, like other great privileges, can be obtained only by hard and painstaking effort. We are here to dedicate ourselves and our countries to that work.

You who assemble today carry with you in your deliberations the hopes of millions of human beings in other less fortunate lands. Beyond the ocean we see continents rent asunder by old hatreds and new fanaticism. We hear the demand that injustice and inequality be corrected by resorting to the sword and not by resorting to reason and peaceful justice. We hear the cry that new markets can be achieved only through conquest. We read that the sanctity of treaties between nations is disregarded.

We know, too, that vast armaments are rising on every side and that the work of creating them employs men and women by the millions.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Official Agenda Opens Wide Field At Buenos Aires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 1—While the spotlight is focused on the opening and social preliminaries of the Pan-American peace conference today, the agenda is coming in for serious analysis as the directive instrument of the conference.

Six general sections are listed, subject to changes which may be made by the steering committee, composed of heads of delegations of the 21 republics. The six main divisions follow:

The Agenda Divisions

1. Organization of Peace—Methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American disputes, and consideration of other measures tending toward closer association of the American republics and of measures of cooperation with other nations.

2. Neutrality—Consideration of rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

3. Limitation of Armaments—The necessity of limiting the organization and armaments of national defense.

4. Judicial Problems—Consideration of methods for future codification of international law.

5. Economic Problems—Measures to promote closer economic relations among the American republics.

6. Intellectual Co-operation—Measures to promote closer intellectual and cultural relations among the American republics and the development of a spirit of moral disarmament.

Issues Are Numerous

As the present objective of this meeting is to perpetuate and preserve the spirit of confidence and co-operation now existing among these nations, by the preservation and maintenance of peace—the peace problem is placed first.

The issues are numerous and the objectives in many cases are confusing. There is much talk going on regarding an American league of nations. Some favor an American court of justice. Two of the largest nations represented, Argentina and Chile, would like to see the efforts of the American republics for peace all

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Roosevelt Pleads For Democracy As Christian Concept

Roosevelt Opens Peace Conference—Has Round of Formal Meetings With Officials —Meets Friends

Pushing, Milling Enthusiastic Crowds Wildly Cheer President at Buenos Aires

President Justo of Argentina Is Host—Declares Enthusiasm Over Northern Executive Augurs Well for Success of Parleys

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator John G. Townsend Jr. (R) of Delaware cabled Secretary Hull at Buenos Aires today urging that the United States support a treaty guaranteeing equal rights and economic opportunity for women.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 1—Democratic self-government based on respect for individual rights under the Christian teaching of one God, the Father of all, is the standard held aloft by President Roosevelt in his address at the opening today of the Pan-American peace conference.

Striking out boldly but impersonally against systems of dictatorship which deny God and seek material gains through violation of solemn treaty obligations, Mr. Roosevelt called all American republics to the common defense of democracy.

Peace and self-government within the Americas was set forth as the most valuable contribution the 21 republics represented in this conference can make to the world.

All intent of the Americas to commit aggression anywhere was denied. Yet no room was left for doubt that the American democracies would defend by all means at their command any attempt of despotic systems to gain a foothold on these continents.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared flatly today at a press conference there was no possibility of the United States entering the League of Nations.

His statement was made to the Argentine newspaper men three hours before he was to open the Pan-American Peace Conference of 21 nations.

Saddened by the passing on of August (Gus) Gennerich, his friend and protector, the President canceled a morning motor tour of Buenos Aires suburbs.

Except for that ride, Mr. Roosevelt's program was left unchanged.

Questioned further by Argentine newspapermen, in an interview at the United States Embassy, in reply to a question whether the Pan-American parley might propose a League of Nations for the Western Hemisphere, the President said that was entirely in the hands of the conference.

Not Expected to Arise

At a press conference in Rio de Janeiro en route to Buenos Aires, Mr. Roosevelt asserted the question of an American League of Nations probably would not be raised at the parley.

The United States President said the principles of democratic government—which he called the best form of government in all the world—would be the keynote of his conference speech, to be delivered at 6 p. m. (4 p. m. E. S. T.).

He expressed hope the moral influence of the 21 American republics represented would have a strong effect on the other parts of the world. The American nations, united for peace, could be of great service, he said.

His reception on his arrival yesterday was more wonderful than he had believed possible, Mr. Roosevelt declared.

He crossed the city three times, he said, and each time his reception was warmer and seemed to come from the hearts of the people.

May Call at Warm Springs

Argentina and the United States, President Roosevelt said, have the same objective in government and social life and in seeking progress for the good of the average citizen.

He sat in a large, tapestried room of the Embassy as the Argentine reporters submitted questions in writing.

Mr. Roosevelt declared he may stop at Warm Springs, Ga., on his way back to Washington. Warm Springs is the site of the sanitarium which Mr. Roosevelt has visited at Thanksgiving for many years. This year he was en route to Buenos Aires at the holiday time.

Asked to give advice to the rising generation, Mr. Roosevelt remarked there was a bad habit in the United States of throwing torn paper at distinguished visitors, whereas in Argentine they "say it with flowers."

Flowers, Not Paper

Spectators threw countless blossoms at him as he passed through the streets yesterday after his arrival.

Mr. Roosevelt also received 300 children, all pupils at the Ward School, an institution for sons and daughters of members of the United States colony.

The students, ranging from first graders to high school seniors, wore on their necks letters spelling out "Welcome to Our President."

The delegation carried a gigantic basket of flowers which they wanted to present to him. When a hitch in the program developed, the President beckoned them forward to the Embassy balcony, from which he received the flowers with a broad smile.

Spontaneous salvos of cheering and "vivas!" rolled about the presidential party for 15 minutes without interruption last night when he drove to the Casa Rosada to pay a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Americas: Will They Be World Guide?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not since Simon Bolivar, "liberator" of Latin America, launched his dream of Pan-American unity 111 years ago, has the political atmosphere of the two continents been more favorable to lasting achievement than today, when delegates of 21 republics meet at Buenos Aires to hear President Roosevelt at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.

The character of the United States delegation, headed by the Secretary of State, and the presence of the Chief Executive at the opening session signalizes the vital importance attached to this peace conference by Washington as Europe and Asia hear the rumble of rearmament.

Can the Americas set an example of operative peace for the world? While the League of Nations is restricted in its peace efforts by the cynicism and aggressiveness of some of its own members, can a new Pan-Americanism build a Gibraltar of organized peace from Cape Horn to the Arctic Circle in the Western Hemisphere?

On Better Terms

Whatever the answer may be to these questions at Buenos Aires, it is a singular and grateful circumstance that the first major Pan-American peace conference opens with the United States and its southern neighbors on better terms than ever before.

This situation contrasts with the opening days of the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Then, early in 1932, undeclared war had just broken out in Manchuria. Japanese shells burst over Shanghai a few days before the conference opened, with glad bells pealing the world's hopes for peace.

Today also contrasts with the tense atmosphere at Havana in 1928, when the Sixth Pan-American conference met while United States marines were stationed in Nicaragua, and Latin America rose up to demand the end of armed intervention.

Stormy But Helpful

So stormy was the Havana conference that the major work of drafting conventions on conciliation and arbitration had to be entrusted to a later conference. Yet in the eight years since Havana, inter-American relations have steadily improved.

Credit for this improvement is shared on both sides of the Rio Grande. Under the Hoover Administration, a more conciliatory attitude toward Latin America began, and by January, 1933, the last marines had been withdrawn from Nicaragua, after more than 10 years of occupation, including periods of armed intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

But marines were still stationed in Haiti when the last regular Pan-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Peace Conference Provides Full Suite For Each Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 1—A new high point in international conferences was reached today, with the announcement by Dr. Daniel Antokoltes, acting general secretary of the Inter-American conference which has just opened here, that he had set aside a complete suite of rooms in the palace of Congress for each of the visiting delegations. It has been said that Dr. Antokoltas—while he has offered no explanation for this action, being a diplomat himself—may feel that a separate abode to which each of the delegations could retire quickly and quietly in case of a disagreement or misunderstanding might avert serious complications.

This seems possible in view of the fact that several small wars have started in South America over no more serious a matter than a few words. Each delegation is accompanied by a fairly large entourage, that of the Brazilian delegate numbering 34.

Economic as Well as Cultural Issues to Play Part in Peace Conference

Trade Aspect of Conference Is Not Lost On Latin Americas and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 1—It is perfectly natural for the young units of the Americas, especially those in the Southern Hemisphere, to speculate on what they stand to gain economically by the Pan American peace conference, which opens today in Buenos Aires with President Roosevelt in attendance.

No matter how much it is emphasized that this is exclusively a peace gathering, designed to create political security, the Latin states insist that the logical result of President Roosevelt's policy of "looking south" ultimately will be to redress the dwindling balance of Old World trade with bigger and better markets in the New.

The only mention of trade on the Buenos Aires agenda—still more or less tentative—is the fifth point, which concerns the "economic problems" of peace.

Restricted in Action

There must be economic aspects of a political peace, especially when the agreement is of a strictly regional character, but the most that this peace conference can do is to indicate general lines to overcome economic obstacles to peace and to recommend their consideration by special machinery or through organizations, such as the Pan American Union.

But Latin Americans look for more than this. They are tired of platitudinous resolutions and recommendations. If, they argue, the Roosevelt-Hull "good neighbor" and "non-intervention" policies have succeeded—and they have, according to North and South Americans alike—then the continental peace and security thus created, and to be consolidated in some formal organization at Buenos Aires, must yield material gain.

Seek Material Gain

It is this material gain for which they have begun and will continue to clamor. There is only one kind of material gain—increased and perhaps preferential trade in the Americas with higher levels of living for American peoples.

This viewpoint, narrow as it may seem at first sight, is gaining many adherents. Several newspapers put the question more or less crudely: Of what use is a "splendidly isolated" America, with organized peace, they ask, if there is nothing tangible to be got out of it?

Others size up the situation more delicately by emphasizing they have "expectations" regarding the Buenos Aires conference.

Everybody admits that trade follows in the wake of peace and confidence and that an era of prosperity should succeed a political pact, but there is an apparent desire for something spectacular to set the seal on inter-American discussions — a slash in tariffs and restrictions, a kind of customs union, anything, in fact, that will dramatize the commercial value of a peace pact.

Eye on Trade Never Dims

The commercial possibilities of Pan Americanism have been kept in view ever since the movement was started. Europeans charged that the United States had these in view as well as the goal of political hegemony; South Americans, while suspicious about the finality of the movement as a whole, were always ready to talk trade on a regional basis.

Nearly all the customs union and preferential trade proposals emanated from their half of the continent. On the other hand, since the trade depression set in, they have been responsible for the majority of restrictions which have affected imports from and remittances to the United States.

Many of the Latin states were making overtures to Europe, and even to Japan, in the hope of emancipating themselves from a maze of depressions and debt when the welcome news was announced three years ago that the Washington Administration would seek to expand foreign trade, especially with South America, by negotiating reciprocal agreements.

Old Doctrines Pale

Monroe Doctrine and Platt Amendment controversies immediately lost their interest when it was apparent that the one country which in the short space of a decade had both raised and dashed the commercial hopes of the youngest continent was on the business-building road once again.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are given due credit for what they have done. Neither they nor any specific Washington policy is to blame for the failure to unite more than one or two countries with reciprocal pacts. All their gestures—the cheapening of the dollar, the silver-buying and tariff reductions—have mitigated much of the economic suffering. The most valued assistance of all was to maintain the United States as the biggest and freest market in the world for South American products.

Repression and Revolution

The Latins are doubtless thankful for all this sympathetic co-operation, but for many of them the ravages of the depression were too serious to prevent loan defaults and multitudinous trade restrictions to stave off internal collapse. As it was, the early stages of the world trade crisis, from 1930 to 1932, saw a record number of revolutions.

But it is impossible for them to deny that business today, four years afterward, is on the mend. Market prospects are not so promising as in the inflated loan period, but infinitely better than in, say 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. Chastened by their lean-year experiences, most of these countries have pruned their budgets back to equilibrium, restored their international balances—though the volume of trade is still comparatively low—and accumulated exchange to permit a resumption of foreign purchases.

Flag Follows Flag

American salesmen are on the road again, conscious that the tide of buying is about to flow once more and that the United States, as the principal purchaser of southern prime commodities, will be one of the first nations to benefit.

The announcement that the United States delegation will not overlook the commercial aspect of American problems at the Buenos Aires conference has cheered many of the southern pessimists. It is realized that for good or for ill the future of these nations is bound up inextricably with American economy. In Argentina, one of the few exceptions because her principal trading is with Europe, the reaction to recent Washington declarations have been especially gratifying. Argentina, also, may be one of the first nations to profit by the changed conditions.

Argentina Offers Bonds

Last month she conducted a conversion operation totaling $23,500,000 on the American market, the first in a series summing $240,000,000, at a new low interest for her of 4½ per cent.

Success was expected because Argentina has kept her loan slate clean throughout the depression, but there is no doubt that she also intends to capitalize the great interest that centers in the new American peace movement in which her country has played a conspicuous part.

Europeans like to remind Argentina that it is the very fact that she is the one American country with a heavy volume of Old World trade that has enabled her to be the only one to meet her debt obligations. Argentina does not think this is a fair description; she considers it more her good fortune in being a producer of grain and meat which is required in Europe and especially in Great Britain. It is true, however, that other Latin republics, linked up more closely with American economy, suffered sorely in the early days of the great depression further north.

A Candid British View

Lord Luke of Pavenham, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph of London, reflects British interest in the Buenos Aires conference. He sees a potential threat to British trade with Argentina. Like other specialists, he recommends an effort to renew the Roca pact—which regulates Argentine meat imports while taking into account imperial marketing preference—before the United States gains an "exceptional position." He recommends that:

"With the increased economic unsoundness of many European countries we must hold on to our trade and investments in South America, particularly with Argentina, which can send us such good food in payment of interest on our investments. She not only sends us food for man but sends our farmers 80 per cent of the maize (corn) they buy as cheap feeding-stuff on their farms.

Growth of Argentina

"Argentina could, with ease, house, feed and clothe a population of 50,000,000, and undoubtedly will reach that figure during this century. It is important that we should continue our friendly relations and reciprocal trade, especially when our choice in other directions of creditworthy, economically-sound countries is becoming limited."

British interest in the conference extends to both Australia and Canada, the two members of the Commonwealth principally interested in the division of the United Kingdom meat market. It is stated that the Canadian Government may send an observer to Buenos Aires, discreetly to follow American policy.

Although the British Government is said to have welcomed the re-election of President Roosevelt, in that it secures a continuation of liberal trade policy, there are some misgivings as to possible diminution of interchange with Argentina.

The insistent attitude of the dominions to get a better footing in the home market makes negotiations difficult, but a supreme effort will be made to complete and ratify a new treaty with Argentina before the Buenos Aires conference produces any tangible result. Parliament, it is believed, would hurry an affirmative vote in the face of the Buenos Aires negotiations.

The fifth point of the tentative agenda—"economic problems" of Pan American peace—may also be linked with the second point of neutrality. It is recognized here that it is not too early to consider the danger of trading with belligerents during a European or non-American war. There would also be problems of regional self-sufficiency in the event of this catastrophe, bound to arise if every European trade tie was severed "for the duration."

Latins to Step Warily

The Latins will step warily if this point is discussed. While they recognise that Uncle Sam is far and away their best customer, and are alive to all the geographical niceties of New World interchange, there is no hurry to commit themselves to definite trade sacrifices. Annual trade between the United States and Latin America is under the billion dollar mark. Annual trade between non-American and Latin American countries is well over the billion mark.

Several states are still piqued because League obligations cost them a little trade with Italy. At the same time there is an increasing disposition to consider the perils of wartime trading in a non-American sphere because of the common dangers involved. A continental peace system must be framed to cover this contingency.

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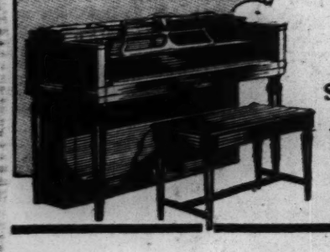

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Pan America—Ideal of Bolivar

Pan Americanism had its origins in dreams of Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator" of Latin America from Spain and Portugal. His ideal of a union among American republics has only partially been realized. Not until 1889, or 53 years after his Panama Congress, did the Americas meet and form a loose bureau for co-operation, later to become the Pan American Union. Political power has jealously been kept from the hands of the Pan American Union. Arbitration and economic co-operation have been enshrined in treaties or conventions, drafted at periodical conferences but not effective until ratified by individual states. The following résumé gives major dates and achievements of Pan Americanism:

1810-1825—Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America win independence.

1823—Monroe Doctrine proclaimed by the United States. Warns European powers not to try further colonizing in the Americas. Defends independence of Latin-American republics.

Statue of Bolivar at Caracas, Venezuela

1826—Panama Congress. Invitations by Simon Bolivar to all American states, omitting Canada. Only Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico were represented. United States delegates arrived too late. Results: Treaties and conventions of defense against Spain, ratified in part only by Colombia. Plan for periodical congresses bears no fruit.

1847—"American Congress" at Lima, of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada (Colombia) and Peru. The conference drafted treaties of confederation, commerce and navigation, consular convention, postal convention, none of which was ratified.

1856—"Continental Treaty" signed at Santiago by Peru, Chile and Ecuador. Not ratified. Seemed hostile to United States, due to filibustering of William Walker in Central America.

1862—Costa Rica and Colombia favored "continental league" if United States would give guarantees against territorial aggression and filibustering.

1864—Spanish-American Conference at Lima. Sought end of war through arbitration. United States not invited. No definite results.

1865-66—United States offers to mediate in war of Spain with Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador. Spain refused. In 1870, Spain agreed, and by 1871 an armistice was arranged.

1879-83—"War of the Pacific," Chile vs. Peru and Bolivia, over nitrate deposits of northern Chile.

1880—Chile-Colombia arbitration treaty. President of the United States to arbitrate if parties could not agree on arbitrator. Other republics invited to adhere.

1881—Secretary Blaine invites American countries to conference at Washington on war prevention. Chile-Peru war wrecked plan.

1883—Ancon Treaty gives Chile Tacna and Arica for 10 years, when plebiscite is called for. Dispute dragged on until 1922, when the issue was submitted to President of the United States. Plebiscite committee named. No result. In 1929, agreement on lines formerly proposed by Secretary Kellogg.

Pan-American Conferences

First, Oct. 2, 1889-April 19, 1890—Washington: Called by act of United States Congress. (United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, San Domingo and Empire of Brazil). Results: Reports, recommendations and resolutions on many subjects, including uniform weights and measures, patents, international law, communications, customs, extradition and arbitration. Arbitration treaty not ratified. Most lasting result, Bureau of American Republics in Washington.

Second, Oct. 22, 1901-Jan. 31, 1902—Mexico City: (Republics of North, Central and South America, Canada not represented). Results: Protocol of Adherence to The Hague Conventions of 1899, dealing with arbitration and the peaceful settlement of disputes. Conventions on codes of international law, copyrights, rights of aliens, etc. Resolutions, motions, etc. Drafted treaty for compulsory arbitration, and treaty for arbitration of pecuniary claims.

Third, July 23-Aug. 27, 1906—Rio de Janeiro: (All American republics). Results: Codification of American international law provided for. Resolution on building for International Bureau of American Republics at Washington. Further resolutions on legal and economic questions, including public debts, fluctuations in exchange, etc. Speeches by Secretary of State Elihu Root stimulated Pan-American movement.

Fourth, July 12-Aug. 30, 1910—Buenos Aires: (All American republics). Results: Treaties on patents, trade marks and copyrights. Pecuniary claims convention extended indefinitely, providing arbitration by The Hague Court. Bureau of American Republics enlarged, name changed to Pan American Union. Many motions and resolutions.

Fifth, March 25-May 3, 1923—Santiago: (All American republics). Results: Gondra Treaty to avoid or prevent armed conflict in the Americas, resolution on limiting arms expenditures, etc., etc.

Sixth, Jan. 16-Feb. 20, 1928—Havana: (All American republics invited. Argentina held aloof, with other states, in protest against United States intervention in Latin America.) Results: Conventions on private international law, commercial aviation, status of aliens, diplomatic officers, consular agents, maritime neutrality, asylum, and duties and rights of states in the event of civil strife. Many resolutions, motions, etc. Conference on conciliation and arbitration provided for.

Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration, Dec. 10, 1928-Jan. 5, 1929—Washington: (All American republics invited). Results: General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, and Protocol of Progressive Arbitration.

Seventh, Dec. 3-26, 1933—Montevideo: (All American republics). Results: Permanent diplomatic commissions of inquiry set up under Gondra Treaty. Argentine Anti-War Pact approved. Geneva League of Nations co-operated with for first time by a Pan-American conference, in Chaco negotiations. Convention on Duties and Rights of States, against intervention. Reciprocal trade treaties favored to lower tariffs. Convention on Nationality of Women approved. Resolution on equal rights for women. Many lesser actions.

Central American Conferences

In addition to the Pan-American Conferences, two important regional conferences have been held by the five Central American republics. The United States took part unofficially, with Mexico co-operating.

1907, Washington: (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica). Results: General Treaty of Peace and Amity, conventions for establishment of Central American Court of Justice, for International Central American Bureau, for Pedagogical Institute, and for periodical conferences. Convention on non-recognition of revolutionary governments.

1923, Washington: (Five Central American states and U. S. A.) Results: General Treaty of Peace and Amity. Non-recognition of revolutionary governments strengthened and put in treaty. Central American Court, whose decision in 1916 on Nicaragua had been ignored by Nicaragua and U. S. A., was not revived.

American Regional Labor Conference

Jan. 2-14, 1936—Santiago. Brought Geneva International Labor Office and Canada into Pan-American relations for the first time. Rejected proposal for American Labor Office. Child labor restrictions favored.

Inter-American Conference For the Maintenance of Peace

Dec. 1, 1936, Buenos Aires. Proposed by President Roosevelt. Invitations issued by President Justo of Argentina to all American republics. Canada not included.

Will Americas Guide the World?

(Continued from Page 1)

American conference, the seventh, met at Montevideo in December, 1933.

Platt Pact in Force

The Platt Amendment, dating from 1901 and giving extensive powers to the United States in Cuba, was still in force. Panama was still held firmly under the United States tutelage which began when Panama won independence from Colombia with more than a suspicion of material aid from the first Theodore Roosevelt Administration, intent on putting through the Panama Canal.

Even so, Montevideo marked a long forward stride for effective co-operation between the American republics. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, made major contributions. Both are at Buenos Aires, enriched by their experience, and Dr. Saavedra Lamas brings the added distinction of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1936. He presided over the last session of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, and is the author of the Argentine Anti-War Pact, which was approved at Montevideo.

May Mark Turning Point

The influence of these leaders, mightily strengthened by President Roosevelt's personal presence at a time when his world prestige is at a peak, crowns the long list of reasons for hoping that Buenos Aires may mark a turning point in the history of worold peace.

The pace of conciliation among the American neighbors has steadily accelerated since Montevideo. The Platt Amendment was abrogated in May, 1934. Panama was put on the road to full independence in March, 1936, under a treaty in which the United States renounced its rights of intervention.

These actions, more than the diplomatic assurances of American statesmen, have convinced Latin America that the power to the north need no longer be thought of as the "Coloso del Norte," or "Colossus of the North."

Less Cause for Suspicion

Whatever suspicion of territorial designs against Latin America on the part of the United States may have lingered in the south, there appears no further basis for such suspicion. Designs of aggression in fact have been far from Washington's counsels since the last traces of "manifest destiny" burned themselves out toward the end of the last century.

Unhappily, "manifest destiny," or the belief that the United States was destined to spread over and dominate the Western Hemisphere, ceased north of the Rio Grande long before its effects south of that river. The fumes of this imperialistic phrase cast a smoke screen over inter-American relations. Even Washington's more enlightened projects for inter-American co-operation were blurred by it for decades.

Bounding the U. S.

The urge of "manifest destiny" stimulated the expansive imaginations of many builders of the young United States as early as 1844, although the phrase did not appear until later. Prof. John Fiske, in a lecture before the Royal Institute of Great Britain in 1880, poked fun at this ambition by telling of three toasts proposed to the United States.

The first toast gave the country's normal boundaries. The second bounded the United States on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by the sunset. The last toast took for boundaries the aurora borealis, the precession of the equinoxes, primeval chaos, and the day of judgment.

Fear Still Interferes

But while Americans of a later generation could joke about the exuberant extravagances of their fellow countrymen, Latin Americans to this day have found it hard to shake off the feeling that some day their countries might fall a prey to "Colosse del Norte."

This feeling is possibly at its lowest ebb as the Buenos Aires conference opens. Latin America sees Washington not only liquidating past interventions in the Americas, but also setting the Philippines on a transition to independence.

Meanwhile, Latin America has also ironed out some of its major internal frictions. Within the republics, revolution is not so frequent as it has been. Among the republics, the Gran Chaco war has been terminated by the good offices of Bolivia's and Paraguay's neighbors, including the United States.

The Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile, long a menace to peace, reached a compromise settlement in 1929. Ecuador and Peru still have important boundary questions to resolve, but are approaching them by peaceful means. The clash between Colombia and Peru over Leticia was amicably settled at Rio de Janeiro in May, 1934, through the good offices of Dr. Mello Franco, a former Brazilian minister of foreign affairs.

The ground is therefore cleared at Buenos Aires for wholehearted co-operation in the solution of economic problems of the New World, and in the strengthening of its peace structure at a time when this means most to the world.

Many of the projects likely to be advanced at Buenos Aires have precedents in the development of Pan Americanism to this point, but it is hoped that a new animus may inspire a new and more effective Pan Americanism.

Recalls Earlier Court

The proposal for an American court of justice, for example, recalls experiences of the Central American Court of Justice. It was set up in 1907. A severe test of the court came in 1916, when it ruled that Nicaragua had violated Costa Rica's rights under the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty between Nicaragua and the United States. As the court had no jurisdiction over the United States, the justices could not declare the treaty void. Both Nicaragua and the United States ignored the ruling, and the court gradually disappeared.

The proposal for an American league of nations, already rejected by President Roosevelt but thought likely to be advanced at the conference, also has antecedents as long as Pan Americanism itself. An American league was the ideal of Simon Bolivar. Henry Clay, then Secretary of State and personally inclined to favor some form of league, met strong opposition in Congress. The American delegation to the Congress of Panama in 1826 was delayed, and arrived after the conference had closed.

Rich in Arbitration

In the field of arbitration agreements and treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes, Pan Americanism has produced an abundant crop. There are four major American peace treaties: the Gondra Treaty of 1923, setting up permanent commissions of inquiry; the Pan American Convention on Conciliation, of 1929; the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, of 1929, and the Argentine Anti-War Treaty, including an express obligation not to recognize territorial changes brought about by force.

The task of Buenos Aires will be to co-ordinate, or bring about the ratification of, these treaties. Ratification has been slow, so that the treaties are not in force among a sufficient number of states. For example, none of the inter-American peace treaties had been ratified by both Bolivia and Paraguay at the time of the Chaco war, and so could not be invoked in that dispute.

Members of League

There are several worldwide peace treaties in effect among many American nations. American members of the League of Nations, aside from Canada which is outside the usual scope of Pan Americanism, are Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Only Brazil, Costa Rica, and the United States are not members of the League.

The Pact of Paris, while not quite universal in the Americas, appears on the way to full acceptance. The International Labor Office at Geneva has drawn together for the first time Canada, the United States, and most of the Latin-American states. The Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is widely accepted in the Americas, excepting the United States.

The reconciling of these worldwide peace agencies with regional, Pan-American agencies, looms as a major issue at Buenos Aires. But the dominant issue clearly is peace; peace in the Americas at least, peace in the world if possible, by example if not by direct action.

Christian Science Branch Church Dedicated in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Free of debt, Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, here was officially dedicated yesterday. Cost of the edifice and the plot on which it stands was placed at about $385,000.

Reporting the dedication, the New York Times of today says:

Arthur D. Smith, first reader, and Mrs. Fred Cohen, second reader, presided at the service, telling of the church's history. Mr. Smith said that, from the laying of the new building's cornerstone in 1931, members had moved forward to "the promised land of dedication."

The church was founded in 1895, when Mary Baker Eddy asked two of her students to establish another Christian Science Church on the West Side. In 1901, the church took its present name. It occupied various quarters until May 26, 1918, when the first services were held in its own building at 178th street and Fort Washington avenue.

In 1929, the church sold this property to the Port of New York Authority, which needed the land for the George Washington bridge.

The cornerstone of the present edifice was laid on July 24, 1931, and the first services were held on May 22, 1932.

The building is of semi-modernistic design, in white stone. About 850 persons can be seated in the auditorium and about 200 children in the Sunday School room. The church is equipped with the latest advances, one of which is a radio control room.

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Latin Americas Under Dictatorships Never Seemed More Approachable

Dictators Rule Largely In Southern Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 1—In these days, when the eyes of the New World are turned to Buenos Aires, where President Roosevelt is on a peace mission with the statesmen of this continent, there is frequent reference to Latin and South America, either to the broad geographical classifications or to the separate countries that constitute these spheres.

Latin America embraces every non-colonial country south of the Rio Grande, including all island states. South America covers the 10 independent states south of Panama.

In view of the prominent part South America is taking in the Pan-American peace conference, a brief review of the existing government regimes in these 10 countries and the varying politico-social conditions of each, holds current interest.

The Argentine

A "strong man" rules in Argentina. General Agustin Justo, constitutionally elected in the 1931 votings that "liquidated" the Uriburi military revolution, has an energetic government. He is backed by the armed forces, conservatives, business world, Roman Catholic Church and society. The opposition is made up of the Radicals, numerically the strongest political party, socialists and progressive democrats, who have formed an elastic Popular Front, from which, however, Communists are excluded.

Presidential elections will be held and a third of the Congress renewed in May, 1937. The political barometer marks "stormy" with the promise of a stern contest of Right versus Left. If free elections occur, a Left victory is regarded as certain, with a possibility of Marcelo Alvear assuming presidential power again. On the other hand, there are many who think the Right may follow the Peruvian example of refusing to "hand over."

Manuel Fresco, the governor of Buenos Aires province, has a fascist leaning and is opposed to a radical government. He has acquired 60 airplanes and militarized his 14,000 police. Majority opinion believes there will be no collision.

The Right does not dispose of a majority in either branch of Congress but has managed to carry on the Government by compromise and moderation. There is a suggestion that an Alvear-Saavedra Lamas combination may be formed next year. Alvear is a respected ex-President and Saavedra, a conservative, has a world reputation in foreign policy.

Brazil

The Brazilian presidential election should take place in September, 1937, four months after that in Argentina. Candidates have not yet ventured forth and there is talk that President Vargas's period will be prorogued. Will he accept?

Vargas learned his politics among the leftists but many of his friends of those days are now imprisoned as communists. Former President Washington Luis qualified President Vargas as a communist. The majority of South American aspirants for power are termed "communists" by the reigning government.

President Vargas overthrew Washington Luis with the assistance of the young military elements. He was dictator for two years and, since his election in 1932, has remained one. He has a majority in both branches of Congress but not apparently among the proletarian masses.

A new political party has entered the arena, the Action Integralista Brasilera, eminently fascist. The "green shirts" today number more than a million—200,000 filed before President Vargas on the patriotic anniversary in 1934—and, in arms, discipline and numbers, rank as the most powerful fascist force in America. They are destined to play a leading role in future politics. Communism, naturally, has been driven underground.

Bolivia

In Bolivia there is a military junta under Col. David Toro, and in Peru a military ministry under President Benavides. In the first country no legislative power exists; in the second it is, undoubtedly, a fiction. The Bolivian dictatorship inclines to the left; the Peruvian to the right.

Colonel Toro promises future presidential elections and that the sword will be sheathed. The traditional parties are co-operating with him, but the republican socialists, with whose assistance former President Luis Sorzano was defeated, have just declared they will hold aloof until there is a return to constitutional government. On Sept. 16 last the Toro junta announced that the revolution of May 17, 1936, had established a state socialistic regime in Bolivia, but communism is outlawed.

Peru

Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in Peru during October. The voting gave the presidency to Luis Antonio Eguiguren, leftist, 72,000 votes, with Luis A. Flores, quasi-fascist, second, 48,000, and Jorge Prado, official coalition candidate, third, 43,000. The old Congress, whose mandate has expired, annulled the votings because Eguiguren received the votes of the APRA party, proscribed because of its alleged international affiliations, and renewed the term of President Benavides for three years.

This is one of the most significant political events in recent South American history. President Benavides is now ruling Peru against the expressed will of the people, supported by the armed forces and the traditional elements of the Right.

Chile

In Chile there is the general class division tendency, but the consistency and stability of the Alessandri regime has a stabilizing influence. President Alessandri has run four years of his second term and has two to go. He rules with a combination of the Right and Center. The Left is divided on the popular front issue, the radicals hesitating to accept communist support. This division may mean the difference between triumph and defeat in the congressional elections scheduled for March next. The Government has prepared a drastic internal security bill to cope with the menace from red and nazi extremists.

Colombia

Colombia presents another of the few examples of constitutional democracy in South America. The Government inclines leftward, but with a good sprinkling of liberals who have accepted the necessity of state intervention to solve modern economic problems. Youth is to the fore. President Lopez is but 43; Minister of Interior Alberto Lleras Camargo less than 30. The conservatives have bowed before the socialist-liberal combination. They had previously been beaten by President Herrera. Before that they had dominated Colombia for half a century.

Ecuador-Paraguay

There are dictatorships in Ecuador and Paraguay as in Bolivia and Peru. They are backed up by the armed forces in all four countries. In Uruguay there is President Terra, exercising power in a way and with an energy similar to that of Presidents Vargas and Justo. His action is dictatorial and he has recently attacked the reds. The outlawing of communism is projected. Uruguayan political life is tempestuous and the executive power has been reinforced while the Legislature correspondingly has lost some of its attributes.

General Contreras governs Venezuela. He maneuvers to the center. He has maintained public order and checked extreme leftists. So far, he has established conditions, but he has a difficult task, having succeeded a 30 years' dictatorship. It is not easy to concede full rights to the people in a day.

Such in general is the politico-social panorama in South America on the eve of the Pan American peace conference in Buenos Aires and at a time when the whole world lives in uncertainty. As a rule, dictatorships, open or veiled, have replaced democracies. There are different kinds of governments, but all appear to possess strong and energetic executives, every one of whom is kept continually busy to prevent the pot from boiling over.

Buenos Aires, Metropolis of the Latin Americas

James Sawders

Argentina's Capital

Skyline From the Harbor on the River Plate and an Air View of the City's Business Center

Agenda Opens Broad Field

(Continued from Page 1)

co-ordinated with the League of Nations. To Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of the Argentine, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1936, president of the last League Assembly, and president of the Buenos Aires conference, can be traced much of this penchant for Geneva. It is not expected that the United States will give any support to this proposal, and if appears more than likely that an entirely new instrument will be the result, although it is mere conjecture at the moment as to what it will be.

The Monroe Doctrine

Efforts are being made to keep the Chaco discussions entirely out of the conference. The Monroe Doctrine is expected to loom large. The principal argument will undoubtedly concern its unilateral character and those specific instances which have given Washington sole arbitration and judgment.

All eyes are at present turned on Secretary of State Hull and there is much speculation as to what his proposals as regards the Doctrine will be. Many think that a collective agreement will be suggested under the terms of which the American republics will all combine to present a united front to all proponents of territorial aggression or colonization.

The question of neutrality looms large upon the present horizon here. The ideas of Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt on this score seem very apparent, viz: All-American neutrality in the event of a European war.

Struggle for Security

The industrial interests here will undoubtedly seek the equivalent of an underwriting covering some sort of security against Europe or the Far East. If this is made an issue one can be sure that the copper interests of Chile, the cotton and packing concerns of Brazil, American exporters and the Argentine cattle men will be behind it. Neutrality to the average Latin American does not mean much more than not taking sides in the event of war between two pan-American powers, and the question of the trade and profits that he would lose would influence him largely in deciding whether or not he would stick to his peace ideal. The great difficulty with the average Latin American as far as his views on neutrality go, is that he has never been forced at any time to work out any clear-cut and concise views on the subject. The whole neutrality issue hinges more or less on the question of whether or not there will be a separate all-American peace pact.

Hard for Saavedra Lamas

On this point, it looks as if it will be very difficult for the Foreign Minister of the Argentine, with his League and universal outlook, to go the whole way in supporting the isolationist policies suggested by Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

The economic question has been inserted into the agenda at the insistence of several of the Latin-American states and it is expected that Secretary Hull who has done much in the past to foster reciprocal trade agreements will do what he can at the conference to increase them.

Economic conditions have improved greatly in Latin-American countries in the last few years and with a new measure of confidence in the American ideas and motives that President Roosevelt has brought with him here, it seems that the questions of economy will be more readily worked out than some of the others.

Anxiety Over Europe

There is a widespread anxiety here as to the future in Europe, and a knowledge that the outcome will in some respects affect Central and South America makes the question of the limitation of armaments a delicate one. The world situation as regards this problem is mirrored in South America as well. Some countries claim that substantial increases in armaments have been necessitated by the spread of communism, fascism, and by real or alleged activity on the part of Russia to convert Latin America to Sovietism. Germany and Italy have frankly and openly, by the use of the short-wave radio, done much to form conflicting opinions on armament policy.

Under economic problems, some American business men are complaining loudly of two conditions. One is charge of the ineffectiveness of New Deal diplomacy in defending legitimate American business interests, and the other is the reported loss of American trade from countries that have hitherto been friendly to American manufacturers and importers. This recent development is traced by some observers to trade and diplomacy tactics of European nations and of Japan, the latter seeming able to undersell almost any market. This is a real battlefront with Latin America, as she is embarrassed by her relative military weakness, is far from economically self-sufficient, and really needs more than the United States as a market for her products.

The Last Problem

The last problem—that of intellectual co-operation, opens a wide field. Because of cultural affinities with Europe, Latin America is "European culture conscious." There is proportionally less knowledge and respect for North American culture. While Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires have continually on their stages all the great actors, actresses and musicians from Paris, Rome and Berlin, they are less frequently entertained by cultural talent from the United States.

One hundred and seventy-five representatives of 21 nations are gathered here today, including 11 Ambassadors of foreign countries—more than have ever gathered at any conference of this kind before, and it is hoped, yes, it is expected, that one of the greatest moving forces for the abolishment of war and the establishment of a permanent peace for the whole world will be the result.

South Carolina Alumni Support Ban on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Students and alumni of the University of South Carolina have unanimously agreed to prohibit drinking at football games. The decision was reached by the Carolina alumni council when that body announced its condemnation of the use of whisky at the games over the public address system at the U. S. C.-Villanova clash recently, and commended the student body for similar action earlier in the season.

Convening before the game, the council adopted the motion of Ashley C. Tobias of Columbia, that "the alumni council of the University of South Carolina go on record as endorsing the action of the student body with reference to its resolution about drinking at football games and commending that student body and the public for their splendid response and co-operation."

Italy Limits Hunting Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Italy is attempting to stamp out hunting in certain districts by official decree, according to the November issue of "Cruel Sports," published here.

How Far Will Washington Go In Parleys to Maintan Peace?

By Russell M. Cooper

Department of History and Political Science Cornell (Iowa) College
Author of "American Consultation in World Affairs"

The conference of American states at Buenos Aires, Arg., raises anew the important question of how completely the United States is willing to consult with other nations in their attempts to maintain international peace. For many years America has blown first hot and then cold upon proposals for consultation until this precedure of international relationships has itself become a question of primary importance.

By consultation we mean all the diplomatic negotiations, conferences and discussions which enable peaceful countries to unite in their efforts to preserve or restore peace between other hostile states. It does not necessarily imply co-operative sanctions to compel a pacific settlement of disputes, although consultation could result in such common action. The chief purpose of consultation traditionally has been simply to facilitate joint mediation and moral pressure, but even this moderate co-operation constitutes a decided break from the isolationist philosophy still current in many quarters.

Not a Novel Procedure

Every student of American foreign relations will recognise at once that consultation is in no sense a novel or unprecedented procedure. During the nineteenth century and down to the World War, the United States had occasional opportunities to consult with other powers in their efforts to preserve peace, and European diplomatic history was full of such instances. In 1850, for example, the United States, France and Great Britain arranged through consultation in Washington, D. C., for their joint and successful mediation in the Haiti-Dominican conflict. In 1900, the United States conferred with other powers while suppressing the Boxer uprising and John M. Hay, Secretary of State, helped avoid subsequent wars of partition in China through his famous "open door" negotiations. At the Algeciras conference of 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt's representative, Henry White, actively assisted European delegates in relieving the threatening Moroccan crisis.

These prewar consultations, however, were purely voluntary and sporadic and there was no assurance that the United States would co-operate on every occasion—indeed, it frequently did refuse. Nowhere in the world was there any machinery of consultation which was permanent and reliable, and when Sir Edward Grey suggested a special conference of ambassadors in July, 1914, as "the only certain means of peaceful settlement," the proposal was rejected and the war came.

Senate Rejects League

After the World War, statesmen at Paris followed Woodrow Wilson's leadership and established a League of Nations with a permanent secretariat and a means of easy consultation through the council and assembly. The American Senate, however, rejected this instrument which the President had helped to create and adopted a policy of cautious isolation. Such isolation, however, was difficult to maintain in view of America's economic interdependence with the rest of the world, and almost from the first this Government departed from it in dealing with Far Eastern and Latin-American affairs.

At the Washington Naval Conference in 1921-22, the United States joined with other nations in signing both the four-power treaty guaranteeing the status quo in the Pacific and the nine-power treaty respecting the rights and integrity of China. In each instrument, the contracting states agreed to confer in case of any threat of violation, the principle of consultation thereby losing its voluntary status and becoming an obligation.

Consultation was established for Latin-American affairs through the instrumentality of the Gondra treaty of 1923, subsequently amplified by the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of 1929, and the Montevideo agreement of 1933. By these treaties any question arising between two American states are to be considered by a diplomatic commission set up at Montevideo, Uruguay, or Washington, composed of the three longest-accredited American representatives in those capitals. These commissions are authorized to exercise conciliatory functions until a commission of inquiry is organized and such a process would involve consultation among those three representatives. However, the United States would become a party only in case its representative at Montevideo were a senior member of the diplomatic corps.

Argentine Anti-War Pact

The Argentine anti-war pact signed at Rio de Janiero on Oct. 10, 1933, tacitly envisaged the possibility of consultation when the nations agreed to "adopt in their character as neutrals, a common and solitary attitude" to bring the influence of public opinion to bear against a prospective war. Like the Far Eastern treaties, these American arrangements provide for no permanent secretariat and are virtually inapplicable if the disputants refuse to co-operate. It is possible that the Buenos Aires conference may remedy some of these deficiencies.

The policy of political isolation which the United States continued to maintain in respect to European affairs became increasingly uncomfortable and by 1928 the Government actively sponsored the Kellogg-Briand peace pact as America's contribution to world peace. This pact renounced war as an instrument of national policy, and the signatories agreed never to seek a settlement of disputes except by pacific means; but again there was no machinery for enforcement. As conflicts continued to arise, especially in the Far East and Latin America the Department of State concluded that fidelity to the pact would require that the United States invoke its provisions when violation threatened. Such invocation naturally would be most effective when undertaken in collaboration with other powers, and hence the principle of consultation was injected as a natural corollary of the pact.

Principle Recognized

In an important address delivered Aug. 8, 1932, Henry Stimson, Secretary of State, officially recognized this principle when he declared that "consultation between the signatories of the pact when faced with threat of its violation becomes inevitable. Any effective invocation of world opinion postulates discussion and consultation."

In the recvent Ethiopian case, however, the United States receded from her former advocacy of the pact and from her practice of consultation, perhaps a reflection of her minor interest in African affairs. The record of recent years clearly shows that at times the United States has taken the responsibility of consultation under the Kellogg pact quite seriously, but that in practice this consultation has been vacillating, inconsistent and unreliable.

Buenos Aires Ranks Third Among Cities of New World; Is More Spanish Than Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—What is the world's largest Spanish-speaking city? Madrid? No, Buenos Aires. What is the third largest city in the New World? Not Detroit or Philadelphia. Buenos Aires. Where is the world's largest meat refrigerating plant? Chicago? Wrong again. Buenos Aires! And that's only a beginning.

"Superlatives crowd fast upon one another when one describes the wealthy, hustling capital of Argentina, where the Inter-American Conference is scheduled to open on Dec. 1," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Buenos Aires, 'city of good airs,' though little known to most North Americans, is one of the great cities of the world. Sprawling far over wide, flat prairies like Chicago; busy seaport and bustling mart like New York; center of art, culture, and gaiety like Paris, Buenos Aires rolls them all into one and adds a flavoring dash of the Argentine that makes it different from them all.

Far but Near

"It is more miles from New York to Buenos Aires than from San Francisco to Tientsin, China, but miles mean little today. You can fly down to Buenos Aires in five days or pick up your telephone and talk to anyone there without leaving your room. But don't ask about the autumn weather, for in Buenos now it's spring!

"Stop the steady flow of ships to and from Buenos Aires and millions soon would feel the pinch of hunger. Wheat, beef, pork, mutton and butter roll in a steady stream from the vast pampas of the Argentine into Buenos Aires, then out again to the markets of the world.

"A single ranch among the many that feed their products into Buenos Aires has been known to possess 50,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 1200 horses, and the city to ship 4000 pounds of butter daily to England. Railroads and waterways spread fanlike into the hinterland from Buenos Aires to bring in the agricultural products that are the chief source of its amazing wealth. Its world-record size refrigerating plant can handle 5000 cattle and 10,000 sheep a day.

125 Miles Up the River

"Ships move in a steady procession 125 miles up from the mouth of the mighty and muddy Rio de la Plata (river of silver) to Buenos Aires, rising on the flat river bank only 30 feet above high water level. Though one of the world's busiest ports with traffic rivalling the Panama Canal, it has no natural harbor.

"The river at Buenos Aires is so wide that you cannot see across it except from a high building on a very clear day, but so shallow that ships formerly had to anchor miles from shore. Two dredged channels bring vessels from mid-stream direct to the great docks and ship basins that line the busy waterfront.

"With a population fast approaching 2,250,000, the city is busily widening streets, extending diagonal avenues and lengthening the subway lines already in service. Nearly one fifth of all the people in Argentina live here.

"In many ways Buenos Aires would make an American feel at home, for he would find not only subways but air-conditioned theaters, a 30-story skyscraper, tallest in South America, many movies (even shown free in restaurants), a financial center that resembles Wall Street itself, and enterprising newspapers full of world news in every important language. American money has helped build Buenos Aires with investments in packing houses, public utilities and banks.

Many Fine Residences

"Fortunes are made, and displayed, in the Argentine Capital. Veritable palaces, homes of the wealthy, line the fashionable avenues. On the imposing Plaza de Mayo named for the month of May in which Argentina won independence from Spain stand the vast rambling 'pink house,' popular name for the rose-colored government palace, the Banco de la Nación and the pillared cathedral, suggestive of Paris's Madeleine.

"From the Plaza the broad Avenida de Mayo, lined with fine hotels, clubs, cafés and business buildings extends more than a mile to the Plaza Congreso, where rises the domed Hall of Congress, resembling the Capitol at Washington. So eager is Buenos Aires to beautify herself that an annual prize is offered for the best-designed business and residence buildings.

"Argentinos are intensely proud of their capital, which not only is the largest city in South America but the largest south of the equator as well. It is one of the few large cities of Latin America where people of European ancestry unmixed form practically the entire population."

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U. S. President Gets Cheers Of Argentines

(Continued from Page 1)

formal call on Argentina's President Justo.

Similar demonstrations earlier roared from the throngs which lined the route along which he rode in the afternoon after landing from the United States Cruiser Indianapolis.

At both the afternoon and evening demonstrations spectators broke through police lines in their enthusiasm.

When President Roosevelt, in a flower-covered car, drove up to the Casa Rosada, a crowd almost filled the near-by Plaza de Mayo, an area two blocks wide and three blocks long.

"Viva Democracy"

The exuberant Argentines shouted "Viva Democracy!" and "Viva Roosevelt!" until the United States and Argentine Presidents appeared on a balcony. The two smiled and waived and shook hands in view of the crowd.

The roof and every window of a seven-story building opposite the Casa Rosada were filled with onlookers, tossing flowers and cheering.

Before his call on the Argentine President, President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of State Hull and Sumner Welles, assistant secretary of state, on the general program and objectives of the Pan-American conference.

In the Casa Rosado, President Justo introduced the American Executive to the assembled Argentine Cabinet.

The heads of several American societies in Buenos Aires, including the American Society of the River Plate and the Argentine-North American Cultural Institute, were received by Mr. Roosevelt before he dined.

President Roosevelt's Bodyguard Passes On

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—For eight years, Gus Gennerich, who passed on suddenly at Buenos Aires, stood at Franklin D. Roosevelt's elbow watching every movement of visitors and crowds to see that no harm came to his chief.

When Mr. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York in 1928 Mr. Gennerich was "borrowed" from the New York city police department to become his bodyguard. He had been with Mr. Roosevelt ever since.

From his youth, Mr. Gennerich was known as a strong man, almost 30 years ago he was a "one-man track team" with the Pastime A. C. of New York.

Later he was a star on the police department track team, besides winning medals for bravery in the line of duty. Mr. Gennerich was proud of his duties with Mr. Roosevelt—he was a member of the secret service—and his rugged, unsmiling countenance became as familiar to White House visitors as the President's.

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Roosevelt Address

(Continued from Page 1)

It is natural, however, for us to conclude that such employment is false employment, that it builds no permanent structures and creates no consumers' goods for the maintenance of a lasting prosperity. We know that nations guilty of these follies inevitably face the day either when their weapons of destruction must be used against their neighbors or when an unsound economy like a house of cards will fall apart.

War Affects All

In either case, even though the Americas become involved in no war, we must suffer too. The madness of a great war in other parts of the world would affect us and threaten our good in a hundred ways. And the economic collapse of any nation or nations must of necessity harm our own prosperity.

Can we, the republics of the New World, help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends? Yes, I am confident that we can.

First, it is our duty by every honorable means to prevent any future war among ourselves. This can best be done through the strengthening of the processes of constitutional democratic government—to make these processes conform to the modern need for unity and efficiency and, at the same time, preserve the individual liberties of our citizens. By so doing, the people of our nations, unlike the people of many nations who live under other forms of government, can and will insist on their intention to live in peace. Thus will democratic government be justified throughout the world.

In the determination to live at peace among ourselves we in the Americas make it at the same time clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others who, driven by war madness or land hunger might seek to commit acts of aggression against us, will find a hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good.

Glories of Interdependence

I repeat what I said in speaking before the Congress and the Supreme Court of Brazil, "Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence."

Secondly, and in addition to the perfecting of the mechanism of peace, we can strive even more strongly than in the past to prevent the creation of those conditions which give rise to war. Lack of social or political justice within the borders of any nation is always cause for concern.

Through democratic processes we can strive to achieve for the Americas the highest possible standard of living conditions for all our people. Men and women blessed with political freedom, willing to work and able to find work, rich enough to maintain their families and to educate their children, contented with their lot in life and on terms of friendship with their neighbors, will defend themselves to the utmost but will never consent to take up arms for a war of conquest.

Interwoven with these problems is the further self-evident fact that the welfare and prosperity of each of our nations depends in large part on the benefits derived from commerce among themselves and with other nations, for our present civilization rests on the basis of an international exchange of commodities. Every nation of the world has felt the evil effects of recent efforts to erect trade barriers of every known kind. Every individual citizen has suffered from them.

They Reap What They Sow

It is no accident that the nations which have carried this process furtherest are those which proclaim most loudly that they require war as an instrument of their policy.

It is no accident that attempts to be self-sufficient have led to falling standards for their people and to ever-increasing loss of the democratic ideals in a mad race to pile armament on armament.

It is no accident that because of these suicidal policies and the suffering attending them, many of their people have come to believe with despair that the price of war seems less than the price of peace.

This state of affairs we must refuse to accept with every instinct of defense, with every exhortation of enthusiastic hope, with every use of mind and skill.

I cannot refrain here from reiterating my gratification that in this, as in so many other achievements, the American republics have given a salutary example to the world. The resolution adopted at the Inter-American conference at Montevideo endorsing the principles of liberal trade policies has shown forth like a beacon in the storm of economic madness which has been sweeping over the entire world during these later years.

Truly, if the principles there embodied find still wider applications in your deliberations, it would be a notable contribution to the cause of peace.

Progress in Trade Pacts

For my own part I have done all in my power to sustain the consistent efforts of my Secretary of State in negotiating agreements for reciprocal trade, and even though the individual results may seem small, the total of them is significant, these policies in recent weeks have received the approval of the people of the United States, and they have I am sure the sympathy of the other nations here assembled.

There are many other causes for war—among them, long festering feuds, unsettled frontiers, territorial rivalries, but these sources of danger which still exist in the Americas, I am thankful to say, are not only few in number, but already on the way to peaceful adjudication.

While the settlement of such controversies may necessarily involve adjustments at home or in our relations with our neighbors which may appear to involve material sacrifice let no man or woman forget that there is no profit in war. Sacrifices in the cause of peace are infinitely small compared with the holocaust of war.

Peace comes from the spirit, and must be grounded in faith. In seeking peace, perhaps we can best begin by proudly affirming the faith of the Americas; the faith in freedom and its fulfillment which has proved a mighty fortress beyond reach of successful attack in half of the world.

That faith arises from a common hope and a common design given us by our fathers in differing form, but with a single aim—freedom and security of the individual, which has become the foundation of our peace.

Democracy Still Hope of World

If then, by making war in our midst impossible, and if within ourselves and among ourselves we can give greater freedom and fulfillment to the individual lives of our citizens, the democratic form of representative government will have justified the high hopes of the liberating fathers.

Democracy is still the hope of the world. If we in our generation can continue its successful applications in the Americas, it will spread and supersede other methods by which men are governed and which seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress.

Three centuries of history sowed the seeds which grew into our nations; the fourth century saw those nations become equal and free and brought us to a common system of constitutional government; the fifth century is giving to us a common meeting ground of mutual help and understanding. Our hemisphere has at last come of age. We are here assembled to show it united to the world. We took from our ancestors a great dream. We here offer it back as a great unified reality.

Finally, in expressing our faith of the Western World, let us affirm:

That we maintain and defend the democratic form of constitutional representative government.

That through such government we can more greatly provide a wider distribution of culture, of education, of thought and of free expression.

Offer Hope for Peace

That through such government we can more greatly provide a wider distribution of culture, of education, of thought and of free expression.

That through it we can obtain a greater security of life for our citizens and a more equal opportunity for them to prosper.

That through it we can best foster commerce and the exchange of art and science between nations; that through it we can avoid the rivalry of armament, avert hatred and encourage good will and true justice.

That through it we offer hope for peace and a more abundant life to the peoples of the whole world.

But this faith of the western world will not be complete if we fail to affirm our faith in God. In the whole history of mankind, far back into the dim past before man knew how to record thoughts or events, the human race has been distinguished from other forms of life by the existence—the fact—of religion. Periodic attempts to deny God have always come and will always come to naught.

In the constitutions and in the practice of our nations is the right of freedom of religion. But this ideal, these words, presuppose a belief and a trust in God.

The faith of the Americas, therefore, lies in the spirit. The system, the sisterhood of the Americas is impregnable so long as her nations maintain that spirit.

In that faith and spirit we will have peace over the western world. In that faith and spirit we will all watch and guard our hemisphere. In that faith and spirit may we also, with God's help, offer hope to our brethren overseas.

Points in President's Peace Plea

By the Associated Press

This is no conference to form alliances, to divide the spoils of war, to partition countries, to deal with human beings as though they were the pawns in a game of chance.

* * *

Periodic attempts to deny God have always come and will always come to nought. The faith of the Americas therefore lies in the spirit. In that faith and spirit we will have peace over the western world. May we also with God's help, offer hope to our brethren overseas.

* * *

In the determination to live at peace among ourselves we in the Americas . . . stand shoulder to shoulder in our final deliberations that others who, driven by war madness or land hunger, might seek to commit acts of aggression against us will find a hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety, and our mutual good.

* * *

I am profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere in the civilized world today wish to live in peace one with another. And still leaders and governments resort to war.

* * *

Beyond the ocean we see continents rent asunder by old hatreds and new fanaticism.

* * *

The madness of a great war in other parts of the world would affect us and threaten our good in a hundred ways.

* * *

Can we, the republics of the New World, help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends? Yes, I am convinced we can.

* * *

First, it is our duty by every honorable means to prevent any future war among ourselves. This can best be done through the strengthening of the processes of constitutional democratic government.

* * *

Secondly, and in addition to the perfecting of the mechanism of peace, we can strive . . . to prevent the creation of those conditions which give rise to war. Lack of social or political justice within the borders of any nation is always cause for concern.

Monroe Doctrine in 113th Year As Latin-American Nations Meet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The opening of the Buenos Aires peace conference tonight falls on the eve of the 113th birthday of the Monroe Doctrine.

Some principles involved in that famous pronouncement are still a vital force. The world's problems are similar in certain respects, though different in others, from those that existed when President Monroe sent his message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823.

That message first crystallized the policy of "America for Americans." Now, at Buenos Aires, the hope is that by knitting the Americas closer together, by a strengthened pan-Americanism, permanent peace may be assured in the Western Hemisphere, with perhaps a sobering influence on the Old World.

The Monroe Doctrine, variously described as a noble document and an instrument of Yankee imperialism, was dropped into the lap of a politically seething world in 1823. The Holy Alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia and France had overthrown Spain's infant constitutional government and restored a Bourbon monarch.

The new ruler had turned acquisitive eyes on former Spanish colonies in Latin America. Russia had moved to extend her control over a strip of the northwest coast of North America.

These situations drew from President Monroe the declaration that intervention by European powers in the affairs of the Americas would be viewed as "unfriendly."

No Expansion

He set his face against further territorial expansion by Europe in the Western Hemisphere. He also warned against any extension of the existing European political system to the Americas.

President Roosevelt, like President Monroe, shows a distaste for certain European political institutions. At Rio de Janeiro the other day he said the "false gods" of dominations, coalitions and balances of power have no place in this hemisphere.

But President Monroe's anxiety lest Europe come across the water to meddle with America has largely faded from the picture. Replacing it is the apprehension lest the new European war which seems to many to be brewing may draw western nations into its caldron.

France Moves to Talk U. S. Debt Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

other hand, has always seemed to be in the mood for holding out for a very large payment, or else taking nothing. Hitherto the "moral" satisfaction of describing the debtors as defaulters has outweighed any feeling that "half-a-loaf is better than none."

Moreover, it is questioned whether Great Britain would itself suggest any war debt settlement except the most generous unless it were linked up with the questions of currency stability and trade barriers. That was the attitude in 1933 when defaulting became definite. But now the latter two questions have been altered greatly for the better: A currency agreement between franc, pound, and dollar is in effect with ever-widening influence, and the American reciprocal treaty system is expanding. Opportunity to lower trade barriers still further is just ahead, with talk of an Anglo-American trade agreement under way, and the coronation conference of British Dominions in London offering a chance to alter the restrictive trade barriers erected by the Ottawa agreements.

Hope for Renewals

There is one temporary, compromise solution which would probably satisfy—if not delight—the European debtors, and that would be a renewal of President Roosevelt's assurances, based on a ruling by Homer S. Cummings, the U. S. Attorney General, that token payments did not constitute default in the light of the Johnson Act. Such a ruling, made accompanying token payments—for instance, by France and Italy on next Dec. 15—would enable these Governments to take their chances on securing new loans from Wall Street. But the situation might only be temporary. Congress would be almost certain to pass legislation at its next session debarring such interpretations of the Johnson Act.

Moreover, there is no indication that President Roosevelt would be willing to make such a concession to the debtors, particularly to countries engaged in a re-armament race.

Security Blanks Flood Post Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Announcement that the names of 26,000 Brooklyn employers who had failed to comply with the Social Security Act would be turned over to federal authorities was followed today by a wave of late applications, causing Francis J. Sinnott, Brooklyn postmaster, to abandon his plan of compiling a list of delinquents.

So many tradesmen rushed to supply the information requested by the Social Security Board that 90 per cent of the employers have complied with the law, and information from most of the remaining 10 per cent was expected soon.

In the New York general post-office area 98 per cent of the application blanks distributed have been returned, according to Albert Goldman, New York postmaster. Cards were handed to 385,000 employers, he said.

Ohio Governor Urges Session for Legislature

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey urged today that the Ohio Legislature reconvene to enact an unemployment insurance program.

Governor Davey pointed out in a prepared statement addressed to legislative leaders that he was powerless to summon the Legislature from a recess called last summer.

9,000,000 Protected by Security Act

States Receive Double Benefit by Endorsing Federal Law

Courts Approve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Approximately 9,000,000 workers in the United States have in the last year gained protection of unemployment insurance through the enactment by 16 states and the District of Columbia of laws conforming with requirements of the federal Social Security Act.

Most recent state to adopt an unemployment compensation law satisfactory to the Social Security Board was Colorado, which acted on Nov. 20.

Objectives of Act

Thus the third main subject of the Social Security Act, unemployment insurance, goes into action. The three subjects are:

1. Federal old-age assistance to states.
2. Old-age annuities, financed by taxes levied equally on employers and employees.
3. Unemployment insurance under state plans that meet federal approval. A federal tax is imposed on employers in states which do not enact unemployment insurance laws. Ninety per cent of the tax is rebated in states passing approved laws.

While the enormous job of registering 26,000,000 workers for old-age benefits has been receiving headlines from Washington, the states have been studying and enacting measures to enable their wage earners to benefit by the unemployment compensation of Wisconsin, all state laws now Social Security Act. With the exception of Wsiconsin, all state laws now in effect were enacted in 1935 and 1936. Unemployed workers in Wisconsin are receiving benefit checks; in other states payment will begin in 1938.

Millions Unprotected

Despite the fact that practically every state has sought information on the subject, the prospect is that many millions of workers will go into the new year with no assurance that they will get their share of the insurance funds collected from the taxpayers in 1937. The law provides that proceeds of the tax from states which have failed to enact unemployment insurance laws must go into the Treasury's general funds.

Unemployment taxes, levied on all employers of eight or more persons, start at 1 per cent on 1936 payrolls and gradually increase to 3 per cent by 1938.

The prospective "profit" the Federal Government may take on those states without compensation laws has been estimated as high as $100,000,000. A movement begun at the governors' conference a fortnight ago to have the deadline for the enactment of laws extended received a cold shoulder from Gov. John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, who held such a move would be unfair to those states which rushed to meet the date limit.

When a state conforms to the simple minimum requirements of the federal act, it receives aid in two ways. First, the entire cost of administering its law is borne by the Federal Government, and secondly, employers of eight or more persons in that state are allowed to deduct—up to 90 per cent of this tax—the amount of their contributions to the state unemployment compensation fund for employment as defined for purposes of the federal tax.

The entire federal-state system of unemployment benefits was bolstered up by the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the New York law. In commenting on the ruling, Thomas H. Eliot, general counsel of the Social Security Board declared, "the decision, although that of an equally divided court affirming the New York Court of Appeals, would seem to indicate that, at least in their major provisions, the various state unemployment compensation laws satisfy the Fourteenth Amendment. The New York Court of Appeals decided that the New York unemployment insurance law did not take property without due process of law and accordingly did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment."

Flexibility Allowed

Considerable flexibility of legislation is permitted to the states under the act. A comparative analysis made by the security board when 12 laws had been enacted showed no two alike.

The 16 states with unemployment compensation laws cover approximately half of all the workers who would be included if every state conformed to the co-operative program provided for under the Social Security Act.

A study of state laws reveals the following variations:

In some states employees as well as employers contribute to the fund out of which benefits to the jobless are drawn.

Maximum Benefits

Most laws provide for benefits figured at 50 per cent of the weekly wage with $15 a week as the maximum sum an insured worker may draw when jobless.

Some laws, besides specifying the maximum sum a worker may draw in weekly benefits, state the minimum as well.

Maximum number of weeks a worker may receive benefits vary from 8½ to 16 weeks a year.

In order to build up a sufficient reserve in the state unemployment funds, workers in no case begin to receive compensation until two years after the state law becomes effective.

Explaining 'Social Security'

Federal and State Partnerships To Care for Unemployed in 1938

STATE	SIZE OF FIRM	TAXES (PERCENTAGE OF PAY) EMPLOYER	TAXES (PERCENTAGE OF PAY) WORKER	BENEFITS BEGIN	Maximum Duration of Compensation in One Year
ALABAMA	Employer of 8 or more	0.9%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	1%	Jan. 1, 1938	16 Weeks
CALIFORNIA	Employer of 8 or more	0.9%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	0.45%, 1936 to 1% after 1937	Jan. 1, 1938	13 Weeks
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Employer of one or more	1%, 1936 to 3%, 1938	None	Jan. 2, 1938	16 Weeks
IDAHO	Employer of 8 or more, 1936. After, of one or more	0.9%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	None, 1936. After, Tax to equal half of Employer's Tax	Sept. 1, 1938	18 Weeks
INDIANA	Employer of 8 or more	1.2%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	None, 1936. After, 50% of Employer's Tax	April 1, 1938	15 Weeks
LOUISIANA	Employer of 8 or more	0.9%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	None, 1936. After, 50% of Employer's Tax	Jan. 1, 1938	15 Weeks
MASS.	Employer of 8 or more	1%, 1936 to 3%, 1938	None, 1936. 1%, 1937, and 50% of Employer's Tax after	Jan. 1, 1938	16 Weeks
MISSISSIPPI	Employer of 8 or more	0.5%, 1936 to 2.7% after 1937	None	April 1, 1938	12 Weeks
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Employer of 4 or more	1%, 1936 to 3%, 1938	0.5%, 1936. 1% after, not to exceed 50% of Employer's Tax	Jan. 1, 1938	16 Weeks
NEW YORK	Employer of 4 or more	1%, 1936 3% after 1937	None	Jan. 1, 1938	16 Weeks
OREGON	Employer of 4 or more	0.9%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	None	Jan. 2, 1938	15 Weeks
RHODE ISLAND	Employer of 4 or more	0.9%, 1936 2.7% after 1937	1%, 1937, 1.5%, 1938 and after	Jan. 1, 1938	20 Weeks
SOUTH CAROLINA	Employer of 8 or more	1.8%, 1936 to 2.7%, 1938	None	July 1, 1938	12 Weeks
TEXAS	Employer of 8 or more	0.9%, 1936 2.7%, 1938	None	Jan. 1, 1938	15 Weeks
UTAH	Employer of 4 or more	0.9%, 1936 2.7%, 1938 and after	None	Jan. 1, 1938	14 Weeks
WISCONSIN	Employer of 8 or More	2% thru 1937 2.7% after	None	July 1, 1936	From 14 to 20 Weeks

What States Are Doing

This table shows the variations in unemployment compensation provisions of states which Nov. 9 reports listed as having entered into partnership with the Federal Government for this phase of social security.

Pennsylvania Assembly Opens Security Session; Democrats in Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 1—The Pennsylvania General Assembly met in extraordinary session at noon today, affording observers what they have never seen before—a Legislature controlled completely by Democrats. It was the first time this has happened in 91 years.

The companion picture will be uncovered in the spring when these observers will see the Democratic party in control not only of the Legislature, but of every state office—elective or appointive.

While this is happening there will be projected on the screen the picture of two men who are expected to play national roles for the next four years. They are Gov. George H. Earle and United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey. Indications are that it is the aim of the Guffey leadership to put Governor Earle in the White House when the Roosevelt Administration is ended four years hence.

The purpose of the extraordinary session is to put Pennsylvania in line with other progressive states on the question of social security. The call issued by the Governor for the special session was to consider unemployment insurance and to make necessary appropriations.

Governor Earle came out strongly for such measures at the regular session early this year, but Republicans were in control of the Senate then and refused to go along with him.

Governor Earle told lawmakers they must enact legislation to put the state in line with the federal Social Security Act if Pennsylvania is to save $22,500,000 to be collected by the Federal Government here for unemployment insurance. Failure to pass such legislation would mean that this money, paid by the people of Pennsylvania, would be distributed among other states.

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Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Dexterous—awkward; frisky—languid; facile—difficult; onerous—friendly; favorable — antagonistic; congenial — controversial; consummate—unfinished; victorious—frustrated; prosperous—adverse; severe—lenient.
2. Coat, cost, cast, vast, vest.
3. 8 groups: 735, 564, 6432, 4326, 28331, 3318, 3183, 3741.
4. ST and point (Standpoint).
5. "To business that we love, we rise betimes, and go to it with delight."—Shakespeare.

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Pan-American Trade Bloc Linked to Roosevelt Cruise; Costa Rican Treaty Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—A new series of reciprocal trade agreements was launched last Saturday by a pact between the United States and Costa Rica—in itself of minor importance, but significant as the first to be concluded since the presidential elections.

Announcement of the pact was made and its text was given out here last night. The latest previous pact under the Hull trade program was concluded May 18 with Finland. After that date the State Department temporarily suspended aggressive efforts to expand the scope of the pacts as they became a major issue in the political campaign and came under heavy fire from Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President.

The election brought immediate renewal of the department's efforts. Wherever negotiations had been dropped, they were renewed. The Costa Rican pact was the first. Others are understood to be pending.

The great gaps remaining in the trade pact front are those of Great Britain and Japan. A pact with Britain has been canvassed extensively, but has not been brought within sight of fruition. President Roosevelt's current trip to South America is expected to hasten negotiations with the Argentine, Chile and other South American countries not yet in the pact group. Simultaneously, the general effort to bring about an all-American bloc of nations is seen in some quarters as a prelude to further negotiations with Britain. No significant progress has yet been made toward an agreement with Japan.

Nations on Pact List

Nine American nations are on the trade pact list. Besides Costa Rica there are Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Canada, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. In Europe, pacts have been concluded with Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, France and Finland.

A general round-up of most of the American nations is expected to develop soon. This would constitute a trade bloc equal in economic significance to the British Empire group now operating under the Ottawa agreements. The suggestion is that two such groups might find it to their mutual advantage to merge or at least develop an arrangement easing trade barriers between them.

It is felt here that achievement of a strong American group under the Hull trade pacts would strengthen the position of the United States versus the Ottawa agreements which might conceivably be abandoned for a more general trade grouping.

Duty Rates Set

Under the Costa Rican pact, the United States agrees not to put duties on the following items now duty free; coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, plantains, cabinet woods in the log, raw deerskins, reptile skins, balsam wood and turtles. Duties are not to be increased on pineapples, guava paste, mango pastes, preserved and dried bananas.

Costa Rica assures no increase on certain grains and flours, grants an 8 per cent cut on hog lard, and a 35 per cent cut in canned pork, including sausages. Evaporated milk, canned fruits and vegetables go down 33⅓ per cent, dried fruit 47 per cent.

Costa Rica consumes annually about $3,000,000 worth of American products or about $6 an inhabitant.

Council Meeting On Spanish Issue Called for Dec. 10

GENEVA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The League of Nations Council will meet in Geneva Dec. 10 to discuss the Spanish civil war, Agustin Edwards, president of the council, announced today.

Señor Edwards, the Chilean representative, said that the decision was a compromise, reached after council members divided about equally on two other suggested dates—Dec. 7 and Dec. 14.

The Spanish Socialist Government last Friday asked the League to consider Italian and German recognition of the Spanish insurgent administration and determine whether it affected "international relations and the peace and good will among nations."

The Spanish Socialists, from their governmental seat at Valencia, invoked Article XI of the League Covenant, designed to deal with "any war or threat of war."

Previously the Valencia administration had interpreted the Berlin and Rome recognition as a virtual declaration against the anti-fascist forces in Spain.

Article XI of the Covenant authorizes the League to take "any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

It may be invoked by any member to call attention to "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Industry Held Key To Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 — Industry and not legislation alone must be depended upon to achieve the ideals embodied in the Social Security Act, R. R. Deupree, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, told the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here yesterday. Responsibility for industrial peace rests to a large extent on business management, he said.

Mr. Deupree suggested three essentials for maintaining industrial relations. They were:

1. Helping employees to keep steady jobs at favorable wages under good working conditions.

2. Encouraging them to accumulate reserves through wise saving plans.

3. Co-operation in achieving practical forms of social security.

Drunken Car Driver Executed in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP)—Drunken drivers get no mercy in Russia.

Si Yatzun became intoxicated and drove his truck through a safety zone in front of the American Embassy a few days ago, killing two pedestrians and injuring eight others.

Yesterday a terse announcement said he had been executed. I. Deriabin convicted of bribing Yatzun with liquor to use his government truck to carry personal goods, was sentenced to serve 10 years in prison.

New Bodleian Library Ready to House Treasures

Gift extension put up at cost of £1,000,000 gives famous collection at Oxford every modern facility for convenience and conservation of famous collection.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 1—A start is being made this month with the clearing of the site of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's £1,000,000 extension building for the Bodleian at Oxford, reputed the most valuable university library in the world.

This building, to be completed in 1939, will hold 5,000,000 volumes, and is expected to satisfy the requirements of the library for the next couple of centuries.

It is to be situated at the corner of Broad street, close to such famous university institutions as Trinity College, the Old Clarendon building, the Sheldonian Theataer (where degrees are conferred), and the Bodleian library itself.

Of steel framed construction, it is to have floors of reinforced concrete, and walls of brick faced with stone. Designed as an annex to the existing library, the new building is to be connected with the Bodleian by an underground passage, which is to contain a mechanical book conveyancer. It is a central stack surrounded by a range of rooms three stories high. This central stack rises at a height of 78 feet.

Great care has been taken that the new building shall be on the same scale of height as the older institutions surrounding it. The parapet of the Sheldonian is 52½ feet high, the old Clarendon Building is 59 feet, and the Tower of the Five Orders which dominates the Bodleian is 93 feet high.

The main purpose of the new building is the storing of books, though it is provided with several reading rooms. Nevertheless, reading will chiefly be done in the Bodleian, and in the Radcliffe Camera, the Bodleian's present reading room.

At present the Bodleian contains about 1,500,000 volumes, and it receives a free copy of every book printed in the British Isles. Sir Gilbert Scott's extension will remove for many years all difficulty in finding space for these acquisitions, as well as for the treasures of other kinds that the Bodleian possesses.

Chief among these is a copy of the First Folio Edition of the plays of Shakespeare, which has had a romantic history. Presented to the library in 1623 as a free gift from the publishers, it was sold for £24 in a job lot of books in 1664, when a new edition came out. In 1906 this identical copy was on the market again, and the Bodleian rebought it—but for £3000.

A chair made out of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe in the years 1577-1580 is another of the Bodleian's possessions. There are also autographed letters of Cecil Rhodes, Wellington, Newman, Nelson and Erasmus. The Erasmus letter is over 400 years old, and even today the paper is not completely yellowed, and the writing can easily be deciphered. Prominent among the library's treasures is the baby-rattle of the poet Shelley.

Many kings of England have visited and studied in the library since it was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, a West country man, in 1602. It is related that in 1645 King Charles I, when staying in Oxford, wished for a book to pass the evening. He sent a message to the Bodleian to that effect, but received in return a copy of statutes, which forbid any book to be removed from the building.

Drawing by Jasper Salwey, Design by Sir Gilbert Scott

Oxford's Famous Bodleian Library

Above—The New Extension on Broad Street, Oxford. The Bodleian Library. Below—The Old Bodleian Quadrangle, With the Library Tower Rising About the Center

Franco-British Mediation Seen As Likely Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 1—Despite the absence of any official confirmation, there is evidence that the French Government is seriously considering an attempt at mediation in the Spanish civil war.

Reports are current here today of a joint French and British project with this intention, possibly in concert with the Vatican. These rumors are considered premature in well-informed circles but the conviction persists that an effort at mediation is being studied by the French Foreign Office.

A demand for such action by the Government has been put before Parliament by the Radicals and will be debated later this week.

Both Premier Léon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, however, are understood to feel that a premature attempt at mediation would be worse than useless. Their view appears to be that plans for mediation should be prepared quietly but held up until there are signs from Spain of a greater readiness on both sides to discuss them.

Government Gains In North Reported

BAYONNE, France, Dec. 1 (AP)—Government forces in the north of Spain announced today they were pushing back insurgents all along the line in stiff fighting for possession of the junction city of Vitoria.

Basque militiamen were attacking Villarreal through Ochandiano and Ubidea.

One Government column occupied Gorbea Hill, west of Villarreal, and cut the water supply of the town of Gasteiz. The road from Vitoria to Mondrago was reported cut, and the fall of the latter place to the Government was threatened.

In two days, the Basques said, they had advanced about seven miles, occupying villages and encircling and bombarding others, capturing war supplies and taking prisoners.

A monarchist banner was captured in fighting at the village of Elesu.

British Landmark Lost by Burning Of Crystal Palace

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP) — Historic Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire last night.

Valuable experimental television equipment of the Baird Television Laboratories and a collection of music by George Frederick Handel valued at many thousands of pounds were lost.

Officials started an immediate investigation of the fire which they said apparently broke out in a woman's cloakroom.

The Crystal Palace which was opened in 1854 was constructed entirely of glass and iron. The materials used were mainly those employed in the construction of the large hall in the great exhibition of 1851.

The Palace comprised a nave 1608 feet long with extensive wings. Since 1913 it has been the property of the nation. Set in 200 acres of gardens it has been a popular entertainment center. During its long history it has been the scene of the famous triennial Handel festivals, annual national band contests and other large-scale events.

Lash for Both Sexes Debated in Far West

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1 (AP)—The whipping post, with lashes for women as well as men, has become an issue in the State of Washington. The State Bar Association's legislative committee prepared to poll all attorneys of the State as to their attitude toward legalizing this form of punishment for crime.

The committee recommends the whipping post for men convicted of two felonies, and for men committing any crime of force and violence or with deadly weapons. The lash would be restricted to male offenders over 21 who are physically able to be whipped.

Opposition to the whipping post sprang, somewhat surprisingly, from women believing in "equal rights and equal responsibilities."

"Let's have women citizens lash women criminals and men lashers for men," said Miss Reah Whitehead, a Seattle justice of the peace. She is, however, opposed to legalization of the whipping post, her attitude being that if it be legalised, women as well as men should be punished.

New York City Budget Rises to $554,998,917

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—New York city's 1937 budget of $554,998,917.19 was before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for his signature today following its adoption without change by the Board of Aldermen late yesterday. The total represents a $26,000,000 increase over the 1936 budget, which was prepared before the Fusion mayoralty took office, and this point was eloquently stressed by Democratic spokesmen in relation to LaGuardia campaign pledges to cut municipal costs $50,000,000.

One of the provisions in the new cost sheet installs an Industrial Relations Bureau for the city as an adjunct to Department of Public Welfare. Its budget is $8000 a year and it is seen as the nucleus of the Mayor's plan to bring industrial matters into the administration on a departmental footing equal to that of other major city activities. The ultimate design is for a regular labor department to aid business men in their contacts with the city and prevent industrial disputes.

Simpson's Deportations From Germany Arranged

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP)—Lawrence B. Simpson, American seaman under three years' sentence for circulating communistic literature in the Reich, will be released on Dec. 20 and turned over to the American Consulate-General for deportation to the United States, it was announced today.

Simpson, convicted in September after having been held for 14 months in concentration camps, recently applied through the Consulate-General for a pardon. He said he did not realize the extent to which he had interfered with the political affairs of another nation, and that he was sorry.

Security: Old-Age Benefits And How I Qualify for Them

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—What are "old-age benefits" under the law?

Monthly check payments by the Federal Government to qualified individuals when they reach 65.

I work in a factory. How can I qualify?

Your job makes you eligible automatically. You qualify if you work in five calendar years beginning with 1937, and earn $2000, and stop working in an employment covered by the law after 65. The pensions begin in 1942.

Can everybody get a pension or are some left out?

People already over 65 are left out, as are the self-employed. In addition, wages paid for the following kinds of work will not be listed on the "wage account" for pension purposes: farm labor, domestic service, casual labor, work on shipboard; or for federal, state or local government; or for educational, religious or charitable institutions.

Your Wage Account

What is a "wage account?"

Beginning today, the Government is going to set up "wage accounts" for workers. The size of the pension will depend on what has been earned from next Jan. 1 until the sixty-fifth birthday.

Suppose I earn $3000 a year from 20 to 65, what will my pension be?

The maximum, $85 a month. The minimum is $10.

I am not a naturalized citizen. Do I come under this law?

Yes.

Does an elected county official or his deputies have to pay into the fund?

Not on what they get from the county. If they have other work covered by the law, they pay on the wages from that work.

My job is covered by the law but I expect to retire before 65. Will that stop me from getting a pension?

No. Once you qualify the pension is yours.

My father will be eligible but he has a weak heart. Suppose he dies before 65?

How Pensions Are Computed

If an eligible person dies, a death benefit equal to 3½ per cent of the amount on his wage account will be paid to his estate.

How are the pensions to be computed?

They are to be based on the total wages on your "account." For the first $3000 you get $15 a month; for the next $42,000, another $35 a month; and each $24,000 above $45,000 on your account will bring $10 more a month up to the $85 limit.

Supose I earn some wages and am then disabled. Can I cash in my pensions right as if it were disability insurance? Or borrow on it?

No.

What is the difference between "old age benefits" and "old age assistance?"

The benefits are comparable to private annuity insurance. "Old age assistance" is a form of state relief granted on the basis of need.

I shall be working as a steographer but expect to stop in about five years. Will I get a pension?

Father Gets Lump Sum

Whatever benefit you had qualified for when you stopped work will be paid when you are 65.

My father is 63. Can he get a pension?

No, but at 65, he will get a lump sum payment equal to 3½ per cent of the amount on his wage account.

How much will this cost me in taxes?

From 1937 through 1939 you will pay an income tax of 1 per cent on your wages. This will increase gradually to 3 per cent in 1949 and stay there, as the law now stands. Your employer will pay an equal amount, taking yours from the pay envelope to give the Government. But these taxes apply only on the first $3000 from an individual employer in one year.

If I get more than $3000 from one job, will that full amount go on my account?

No, the $3000 limit applies there too.

Can my wife and I both get pensions?

Yes, if you both meet the requirements.

Do I lose my pension if I go on working after 65?

The check will be held up for each month in which you receive wages from a covered employment.

London's Toy Gifts Set at £1,250,000; Imports Cut Down

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Toy salesmen estimated today that London would spend more than £1,250,000 this year on Christmas gifts for children—more than in any year since the depression.

Trade authorities were additionally pleased because gifts of British manufacture will account for a greater portion of the total.

High tariff on toys has under-cut competition from Germany, Japan and other long-established toy makers, and the "Buy British" slogans were taken out, dusted off and displayed.

One of the most frequently purchased games is darts, a simple parlor or playroom pastime. Players put a target on the wall and fling a feather tipped dart at it.

Some of the stores have increased their number of more expensive "toys," such as indoor golf courses for $350.

Federal Mix-Up Blamed For Livestock Loan Delay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP) — What he described as a "childish" mixup between two government agencies was blamed yesterday by Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota for "widespread distress" and starvation of livestock in several drought-stricken states. He said farmers were unable to obtain loans for the purchase of feed because the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Credit Administration had not reconciled their lending policies.

Senator Frazier cited a report from McKenzie county, North Dakota, where 250 farmers had applied for feed loans, but 225 had not yet been able to get their money. "It seems childish to have two different agencies quarreling over who will take care of the lovestock," he said, "when there won't be any livestock if they don't hurry." Poultry already is feeling the effect of the feed shortage, he said, and sheep, cattle and horses are becoming "too thin to pull through a hard winter."

Madrid Claims Rebel Setbacks; Loyalists Make New Advances

MADRID, Dec. 1 (AP)—Insurgent guns and airplanes began heavy bombardment of Government lines in the Rosales and Cuatro Caminos districts of northwestern Madrid today.

An insurgent attempt at encirclement of Madrid from the north was indicated by the action all along that front.

The heaviest fighting of the siege, now in its fourth week, echoed through the capital as Government forces fought to repel recurring attacks.

Report Failure

As the morning wore on it became apparent that the insurgents had failed to smash their way into the interior of Madrid.

However, strongly reinforced Government artillery corps pounded back at the insurgents and fascist shells dropped time after time in the center of the city.

The Government, reporting heavy insurgent losses, contended its own lines were intact.

On Other Fronts

During the night the town of Fuencarral, about eight miles due north of Madrid, was ripped by nearly 40 fascist aerial bombs in what was interpreted as part of the insurgent drive to cut off the Escorial road to the northwest and further encircle the city.

Vitoria, in the north, was attacked again, and both Talavera and Toledo in the southwest were subject to Government artillery fire.

The press, calling Madrid the Verdun of the Spanish war, urged an extension of Government attacks on other insurgent strongholds to relieve the pressure on the capital and force the fascists to fall back on their old positions.

Broadening Assault

Socialist defense officials described the insurgent attacks as "violent assaults" in the hope of broadening the battle front to take in the entire northern sector.

They said that fighting was "well beyond the city" although scattered skirmishes were still going on in battered University City.

The Government columns in the far north, meanwhile, were reported engaged in fresh conflict with fascist troops near Vitoria, in the Bilbao sector.

Some sources declared that Socialist soldiers had occupied positions only two miles from Vitoria, insugent-dominated stronghold. Fascists were forced to abandon Villa Real, military reports to the defense junta asserted.

Trench Warfare

Military authorities declared that the battle in the capital's outskirts had taken on the aspect of regular trench warfare with both Fascists and Socialists firmly entrenched.

Evacuation of civilians and noncombatants continued, although difficulties of obtaining sufficient transportation limited the number leaving daily to between 2000 and 3000.

In Valencia, the present seat of the Spanish Government, members of Parliament assembled for sessions which may approve establishment of a third autonomous sectional government in the nation.

East Wants Autonomy

The eastern coastal region has asked permission to set up a separate administration, similar to the Catalan regime in the northeast and the Basque government at Bilbao.

The communist newspaper Mundo Obrero, in Madrid, expressed satisfaction with the Government's defenses of the capital, but warned against undue optimism, pointing out the fascists were still in strong positions in University City, Carabanchel Bajo and around the Toledo bridge over the Manzanares river.

Statistics handed to the visiting delegation of British members of Parliament disclosed there were 1936 victims of fascist bombardments of Madrid in the period, Nov. 8-29.

Of these, the figures showed, 365 persons were killed where they stood.

Defense Maps Plans

Within Madrid, Socialist Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo presided at a meeting of the Defense Junta, mapping plans for further fortification of the city.

In the streets, Government supporters derided the enemy commander, Gen. Francisco Franco, for failure to subjugate Madrid after his long siege and many bombardments.

"A general who hesitates is lost," they cried, jubilant over persistent reports from the front which indicated that the tide of the civil war was turning to the Socialists.

General Franco's inability to march his troops into the city soon after the siege began, said Madrileños, would lose him continued support from Germany and Italy, and then the foreign influences in the internal war would favor Madrid.

Brothers Who Saved Men From River Rescue Deer

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—Two brothers, who two years ago rescued two men from drowning in the Allegheny river, braved the icy river again Nov. 29 to save a deer.

The brothers are William and James Conroy. When they heard that a doe had broken through the ice, they slid a canoe out toward clear water. Four times the ice broke and they fell into shallow water.

Launching the canoe, they lassoed the doe, towed her to the shore and released her. Firemen met the brothers and took them home.

at

Kendals

THERE'S a treat in store for the Kiddies at Kendals: an enchanted cave has been unearthed and two children, Mabel and John, are in the cave with their friends the Dwarfs and Rabbits. Bring the kiddies along to explore the cave, they'll find all kinds of things—fairies and flowers, and there's a lovely illuminated waterfall, too. Watch Mabel and John throughout their adventures—it's all very thrilling, really.

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Air Clubs Are Organizing in Russia

Young Soviet farmers learn to fly during their hours off from field work; Planes of "tomorrow" are described by aeronautical experts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Sovfoto

Group of Russian Flying School Students

This Group Consists of Ridia Dyshekova, A. Borodai, and A. Aslanov, From Kabardine-Balkaria, One of the Autonomous Regions of the Soviet Union in the North Caucasus. The Young Woman at the Right Is a Farmer Girl Flier

Aviation Comment

In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a network of air clubs is rapidly developing. Especially is this true among the collective farms located on the vast flat agricultural areas. These young collective farmers learn to fly during their hours off from field work.

Parachute jumping, furthermore, is a popular Russian sport. And in these vast areas in order to do parachute jumping they first must develop fliers to take them up in order to learn to jump.

* * *

We can't help but feel that they are reading from the blueprints when we hear of the details of "Tomorrow's Airplanes" as outlined by Dr. Jerome C. Hansaker, aeronautical department head at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and George J. Reed, vice-president of United Aircraft Corporation, in the current issue of Technology Review, an M. I. T. magazine. For they have given us a mass of details which indicate that such a craft is well beyond the visualization stage.

Huge commodious "Pullmans" of the air cruising at speeds of 225 miles an hour with luxurious overnight accommodations for 20 passengers are among the specifications for tomorrow's transport planes released by these gentlemen. They were based on co-operative studies made by United Aircraft engineers and the aeronautics staff at M. I. T.

Among the other specifications for tomorrow's transport plane were:

Total payload of 5100 pounds including 20 passengers, their luggage and a half ton of mail and express.

Coast-to-coast flight overnight without calling for more than 60 per cent of the rated horsepower of the engines.

Plane to be a low-wing monoplane, with four two-row radial air-cooled engines of a total horsepower between 3000 and 4000.

Gross weight of about 40,000 pounds (or five tons less than the transpacific clipper flying boats) a range of 1250 miles, and a cruising speed of 225 miles an hour at 10,000 feet altitude. Top speed would be slightly higher.

Plane to be all metal with efficient wind profile developed by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; equipped with trailing edge flap.

Take-off characteristics would be good even at 6000 feet altitude, and airplane, though designed for operation at 10,000 feet, would fly easily at 15,000 feet with one engine dead!

Shape to resemble hull of a Zeppelin, completely streamlined with no extraneous surfaces, even rivet heads, and landing gear completely retractile.

Interior accommodations equivalent to modern Pullman car; cab in nose for pilot, co-pilot and radio operator, followed by galley and men's dressing room; then main cabin containing 10 sections of two berths each with ladies' dressing room at rear.

* * *

Looking beyond "tomorrow's plane to a "future" plane, Hunsaker and Reed conclude that the more advanced airplane would contain wings of higher lift ratios and which would be smaller in relation to the weight carried.

Engines in the "future" plane would be radically changed to reduce their frontal area so that the nacelles or coverings would be no larger than the structure requires to support the propellers if the engines were carried within the wings. Improved methods of engine cooling, and other changes would effect a saving of 15 per cent in the total drag of the plane.

Diesel engines, Hunsaker and Reed state, would not be the best power plant since their fuel consumption would not be expected to fall enough below that of a conventional engine to offset the greatly increased weight of a Diesel engine.

The statement concludes that there might be advantages in flying at 25,000 feet altitude, thus avoiding rough air, improving regularity of service and shortening the time of eastbound flights. Operation at that height would require cabin supercharging at additional weight and cost. Distance between stops would also be a factor in high altitude operation. True stratosphere flights would look promising only for nonstop transoceanic or transcontinental flights owing to the time that would be consumed in ascending to and descending from the operating altitude.

* * *

The movies have dealt dramatically with "Orient Expresses" and "Shanghai Expresses." They could easily transfer their activities to aviation, for fact has now joined hands with fiction. Aviation now has an Orient Flyer.

The Orient Flyer is a second section of United Air Lines standard eastbound transcontinental trip No. 2, and is a direct connection from the trans-Pacific flight of the Pan American Clipper flying boats from Manila, Guam, Wake, Midway and Hawaii to San Francisco.

Actually a United Air Lines limousine meets the clipper passengers at Alameda and transfers them to Oakland, western terminal of United, where they board an eastbound plane. With this connecting schedule it is possible to fly from Honolulu to New York in 40 hours. United is also considering putting on a westbound flight from New York to connect with the clippers.

A. D. H.

Trade of Empire Fills Liverpool's Ample Harbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — Liverpool, with its vast complex of docks, warehouses and workshops, has become clangorously active.

The pit-pat of donkey engines resounds on busy quays extending 29 miles in length on the River Mersey's sheltered waterfront. Steel clatters cheerfully against steel as mooring chains are hauled aboard vessels that have been long laid up. Steam hisses and white smoke pours out as marine boilers are set going and preparations made for new adventure on every sea.

Cotton and Wheat

Alongside the harbor, a city of 856,000 persons has also become active. A babel of voices rises from that fine building, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, where 800 brokers representing 200 separate business firms have handled in the past 12 months 1,646,184 out of the 2,373,252 bales of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom.

Flour mills on the outskirts, second in capacity only to those of Minneapolis, U. S. A., are busy over their important task of preparing for conversion into bread a goodly portion of the 5,000,000 quarters of overseas wheat annually entering this port.

Wide Variety of Imports

For Liverpool, second seaport of the British Empire, has come into its own once more as the "Gateway of the West," leading world market for "spot cotton" (actual bales of this stable), and chief center in Great Britain for the shipment of manufactured goods. One third of the British wheat imports pass through its harbor. Timber, fruit, sugar, molasses and oil are all big items in its trade.

In the 12 months ended July 1, 1936, the total net register tonnage of incoming and outgoing vessels paying rates to the Dock Board was 21,023,976, being 500,000 tons more than in the previous year. The approximate weight of goods handled in the same period was 14,500,000 tons, an increase of 1,100,000.

Business Man's Port

Liverpool is essentially the British business man's port. Luxury liners which once made it their headquarters now increasingly tie up at Southampton instead, so as to meet the convenience of modern continental and American tourist traffic.

There has also been reduction in general business with the United States, which once accounted for 43 per cent of the activities of the Liverpool docks. But this has been more than made good by increased trade with British Empire countries, and especially with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Room for Superliners

The facilities for shipping offered by Liverpool have thus been able magnificently to keep abreast of developments elsewhere. For example, long before the building of the Queen Mary had been begun, the Liverpool Dock Board had foreseen increase in the size of liners on the North Atlantic route and had made provision accordingly.

Thus both the graving dock opened in 1913 and the Gladstone docks that were finished in 1927 are of sufficient size to accommodate the Queen Mary without further dredging.

Again so long ago as 1832 Liverpool conceived the idea of an elevated electric railway along the line of the docks, a pioneer scheme which was carried into effect 30 years later. This has helped materially to relieve congestion. Even more in a similar direction has been done by that great undertaking, the Manchester ship canal, which has its outlet to the Mersey at Eastham, six miles above Liverpool.

Rise in Freight Rates

The recovery which is taking place in British shipping, of which Liverpool is the center in northern England, is best seen in the freight rates, for on them depends whether voyages are profitable or the reverse.

The British Chamber of Shipping index shows that these rates which in 1934 were down to just over 80 per cent of those prevailing in 1913, have since risen definitely. They were 81.07 for the year 1935, 93.85 in August, 1936, and 103.76 in September, 1936.

It is true that working expenses for all shipping are much higher now than prewar. On the other hand, the rise approaching 30 per cent that has occurred in freight rates between 1935 and 1936 is sufficient to account for the fact that British mercantile tonnage laid up has fallen markedly.

Decline in Idle Tonnage

Thus whereas in the year 1932 there were unemployed 631 British ocean-going vessels totaling 3,595,485 tons gross, these figures had fallen at the end of September, 1936, to 74 vessels totaling 491,412 tons. As against July 1, 1936, the decrease in Britain's net tonnage laid up was on Oct. 1, 1936, 99,284 or 19.8 per cent. Liverpool heads the list of the ports with a decrease of 53,000 tons net.

About one in three of the vessels taken from the laid-up list have gone back into active service. Most of the remainder have been scrapped as out of date.

The net increase in British shipping in commission between 1932 and 1936 has been 189 vessels totaling 1,079,437 tons. The improvement has been entirely in cargo vessels which during the past four years have increased their totals in commission by 197 in number and by 754,968 in gross tonnage.

Aid Urged for Liners

In the case of Britain's ocean liners the situation is less promising. Indeed, further diminution in tonnage is expected to occur unless the United Kingdom follows the example set by other countries in giving state encouragement to such vessels—a course which Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government is being very strongly pressed to take.

At the end of September, 1936, there were in commission 809 British liners of 6,998,974 gross tonnage, being eight less in number and 169,749 tons less in carrying capacity than at the same date four years previously.

This in reality is a much more satisfactory position than might appear on the surface. The explanation is that today a larger proportion than ever before of British mercantile shipping is of modern construction. Three-quarters of it indeed has been built since 1920. Practically speaking, only vessels of more or less obsolete type are now laid up. Never before, therefore, have the British ships in commission been equally efficient.

Cargo Vessels Needed

So far as cargo vessels are concerned practically the entire British fleet—excepting only comparatively small vessels engaged in the coasting trade—is now fully employed, there being in all only 15 vessels of 77,524 gross tonnage laid up.

The shortage of cargo vessels has thus become such that the question has arisen as to whether this essential branch of British shipping on which the feeding of the 47,000,000 persons of the United Kingdom in large measure depends, will be able to play anything like its traditional part in the general carrying trade in the event of world imports and exports returning to their normal proportions.

At present the quantum of world trade to be carried is only 82 per cent of what it was in 1929. There is large scope therefore for adding profitably to the existing tonnage.

Dates From Norman Times

Liverpool's inhabitants have good reason to be proud of their city which dates from early Norman days. On Aug. 28, 1207, less than a century and a half after the battle of Hastings, King John, who wanted to encourage the establishment of a base for a British expedition against Ireland, issued letters patent to Liverpool promising it "the same status as that of any other free borough on the sea." King John also invited settlers to take up sites there.

Another quaint record of Liverpool's early days that has been preserved is in the form of a Government order written in the year 1323. This was addressed to the "Bailiffs and Commonalty of Liverpool." It gave instructions for "the searching of letters, either coming into or going out of the Kingdom and for arresting suspected persons who should be found in the port."

In Earlier Days

John Leland, the antiquary, in 1536 visited Liverpool and wrote in his "Itinerary" that "Irish merchants come much hither as to a good haven." This medieval chronicler also said there was in Liverpool "much Irish yarn that Manchester do buy."

In 1586 it is recorded that Liverpool's customs dues amounted to £272, it having been a matter of local pride at that time that this sum was more than the combined revenues of the rival ports of Chester, Conway and Beaumaris.

In 1649 the Commonwealth Parliament imposed a tax on estates in Liverpool but received the laconic reply that it could not be paid because the inhabitants had their estates in shipping "which is a daily adventure and hazard."

Order Issued by Queen Anne

The first commercial wet-dock in England was completed in Liverpool in 1720. Its site was where the Customs House now stands. Land was taken up for it under orders issued by Queen Anne, "a parcel of ground containing four acres in or near a certain place called the Poole on the south side of the said town of Liverpool."

Today the docks and basins cover a water area of 477 acres with 29 miles of quayage, besides docks on the other side of the river at Birkenhead with water area of 182 acres and over nine miles of quays, all of the most up-to-date kind.

The latest available statistics show Liverpool, as handling 22 per cent of the total imports and exports of Britain, while London handled 37 per cent. London was a long way ahead in the matter of imports but Liverpool was first where the value of exports was concerned.

These two ports thus between them did more trade than all the remaining docks and harbors of the United Kingdom combined.

Up to the latest date for which official figures have been issued, 486,000,000 tons of sand has been dredged to keep clear the Mersey channels and the docks. When this dredging was begun in 1890, the depth of water on the bar at the bottom of the spring tides was only 11 feet. Now it is 25 feet. The buoyed channel thus kept clear is 2000 feet wide.

Immediately outside Liverpool is a feature of more than local interest. This is a great road tunnel beneath the River Mersey, connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead. This tunnel was completed in 1934. It is three miles in length and claims to have an internal diameter more than double that of any other subaqueous boring anywhere.

Welcome for Newcomers

Within and around Liverpool are extensive ship-repairing and engineering works, oil and seed crushing mills and sugar refineries. Within a short distance of the city is Port Sunlight, containing the largest soap works in Britain, also Bootle, one of the biggest tin-smelting centers in the world.

And Liverpool itself, for all its vastness, still has a welcome for the newcomer, many excellent industrial sites being available for this class of visitant within easy reach of the docks. The prospects for such folk are good, for everything points to the beginning of a tide of prosperity on the Mersey river where recovery, like the water, has a Lancashire habit of not going down before reaching high bench-mark.

One of a group of articles on recovery in northern England.

Liverpool Hears the Call of Britain's Expanding Trade

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Air View of Waterfront's Capacious Docks and Wharfs

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 1

Peace—Delegates Gather to Hear Roosevelt

Buenos Aires and Madrid become the two great capitals of news—Madrid, because it is given over to violence, Buenos Aires, because it is given over to peace.

This day, the officially-named Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, is opened by President Roosevelt's address, in the Argentine Congressional Palace. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, President of the League of Nations Assembly and Nobel Peace Prize winner, presides; delegates of 21 nations are present; preservation of peace and democracy and facilitation of trade are among the objectives.

Just as the sun never sets upon the British Empire, so, apparently, does it never set upon the enterprise of the British Foreign Office. Britain, depicted as perturbed by the possibility that the conference might impair British-South American trade, announces an Anglo-Argentine trade agreement.

Anti-Red—Reich Explains to Britain

Reassurances begin to flow from Germany to the democratic nations, particularly to Great Britain. The German press assures Britain that the German-Japanese anti-communist pact in no way seeks to scuttle British interests in the Far East. Rudolf Hess, German Minister-without-portfolio, proclaims that Germany does not desire a world split into hostile camps of fascist and communist sympathizers.

Seekers for motives, who know that all such diplomatic enterprises have deep roots, suspect that Germany may have over-reached itself in its alliance with Japan. Britain has much money invested in the Far East; above all Britain has India, and the notion of a German-bolstered Japan threatening this keystone of British Empire is not welcome. Since the German-Japanese accord, Britain has spoken out sternly, pledged military aid to France and Belgium and cooled in some degree toward Joachim von Ribbentrop, German ambassador to London.

A sorry bargain, indeed, to gain Japan and at the same time stir British displeasure.

Germany's policy under Hitler has been to assure that Britain will at least remain neutral should Germany go to war. It was the Kaiser's failure to keep Britain out of the World War that is written as the chief blunder of Germany's pre-war foreign policy.

Democracy—Reviews Its Strength in Europe

The European democratic bloc, to which Russia adheres, grows increasingly self-assured and militant.

Premier Léon Blum of France summons his ministers to confer on national defense and to push plans for lining up a bloc of free nations.

Military understandings among Britain, France and Belgium are persistently rumored. Russia at its Congress of Soviets follows yesterday's exuberant estimates of its air strength by proudly pointing to millions of trained Soviet youths behind its first line of defense.

Some spokesmen of the democratic countries have indicated that these nations enjoy a renewed confidence in their economic and military power to protect their own interests, although for a time these nations seemed to be toppled off their diplomatic feet by the rush of events.

Mollison—Nears South African Goal

Captain James A. Mollison and Capt. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier landed at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, at 5 p. m., today on their England-Cape Town flight, according to the Associated Press.

Art—Workmen Figure in American Prints

American artists no longer people their canvas with classic muses summoned from Mount Olympus—rather a coal-smeared "hunkey" from the Allegheny mountains fills the bill. One hundred prints of American artists from 18 states are today being exhibited in 30 cities. The "roses and raptures" of traditional artistry are absent. In their places are workers—workers grubbing in coal mines, workers glowering on the picket line, workers driving carloads of bootleg coal to furtive market—workers.

Pennsylvania—Democrats Dominate Assembly

The Pennsylvania General Assembly convenes in special session with the Democrats in unequivocal control—and that is almost something for the "believe it or not" book. Not for 91 years has this situation been equaled. The Republican minority, however, stands fast in the teeth of the gale and resolves to contest the Democratic drive to elect a new Senate president pro tem.

If Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic state boss, could so thoroughly democratize Pennsylvania, fabulous stronghold of Penrose and Vare, many are asking what he may do for Gov. George H. Earle's presidential aspirations, if he has any.

Voyagers—Kept at Wharf by Ship Strike

At least 335 people wonder right now if they will sail for Europe or receive a rain check. They are prospective passengers on the United States liner Manhattan, sistership of the Washington. Tickets in pocket, they await the success or failure of the striking seamen of the Atlantic coast, who will strive to prevent the ship from steaming. Two hundred fifty of the required crew of 400 are signed. If the ship does clear New York harbor tomorrow, its troubles may not be over, since it carries cargo consigned to Havre, France, where French longshoremen, last week refused to unload the Washington.

The strikers, who are rebelling against their parent organization, the International Seamen's Union, find their insurgency strengthened by the co-operation of two more maritime unions, who swell the numbers of the strikers by about 9000 men.

The strikers move to shut off funds of the parent union by collecting and impounding all dues. They also form a committee to help shipowners who, weary of strike losses, would sign with the strikers, if they did not fear the parent union would sue them for breach of contract.

Youthful Farmers Get Spotlight At Livestock Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—The rising importance of girl and boy farmers in American agriculture is dramatized here as the International Live Stock Exposition swings into its thirty-seventh season with a show that lasts through Dec. 5.

The show is bigger this year than last in several respects, but one of the most striking increases in exhibits is that of the junior feeding class, limited to boy and girl exhibitors. It has a 30 per cent rise in number of entries over last year, and 1935 was no period of slump, either. Managers of the show say the increase is due to the growth of 4-H club work and the natural expansion of youth activities on the farms of the nation. Boys who all fall hurried home after school to feed their calves, and girls who got up early in the morning to mix rations for their yearlings paraded their entries proudly in the exposition arena on the opening day in competition for the important junior feeding championship.

Expert Judging

How seriously the stock experts take the junior contest was indicated by the choice of judge for this class. The Scotch cattle expert, Walter Biggar, who has crossed the Atlantic 12 times to pick the grand champion steer of the show, personally passed on every entry in this class. He finally decided that the championship ribbon should go to Whig Bang, an Aberdeen-Angus exhibited by 20-year-old Robert Vaughan of Chenoa, Ill.

Mr. Biggar's judging is in itself an education in stock standards for the youngsters who take part in the competition. They watch the slim figure in a long white smock stroll past the young steers which they hold in review formation in the center of the great arena. They study his facial expression as he casts critical glances at the handsome beasts, and they note which of the animals he honors with special attention. When Mr. Biggar stops to run his experienced hands over a particular steer, the children know that this animal has some points to recommend it above the others.

When he finds an especially fine entry, he quietly tells its young exhibitor to move up to the head of the line. Eventually he rearranges those in the lead into what he considers the order of their merit and finally makes known his choice for championship.

Watching this process of selection, the young farmers learn to judge the good points of livestock themselves and acquire standards toward which to work during the coming year, when they return home to engage in more 4-H Club feeding projects. Some start exhibiting when they are so small that their animals almost overshadow them. Little Josephine Kinsinger, for example, claimed just 10 years as she walked down the line with a massive Aberdeen-Angus.

Mobilize Yourself For PEACE

"I think that the time has come for those who really care for peace . . . to realize that it must rest upon the competence of *individuals* from the President down," says Helen Washburn in her stirring article in the December Delineator, "The Betrayal of Peace."

War is sheer economic futility, even if you win. War has grown too horrible for men to face.

Now is the time to mobilize yourself for peace. Then in a time of international crisis an emotionally competent citizenry can — individually — call the game of war — even in the face of war hysteria.

Read "The Betrayal of Peace." Remember it. Repeat it to your neighbor. Act on it.

ALSO IN THE DECEMBER DELINEATOR

A Split Second of Christmas

A Guide to Christmas Shopping

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Writer in Workshop—Reading With Pen in Hand

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Writing Through Reading

A Book, a Notebook—Plus Analysis Equals a Writer's Workshop

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writers Digest
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAMPS aglow at tea hour. The wind murmuring against the windows, lifting the leaves along. The divan by the hearth challenging you to drop down, and read, read, read. Long winter evenings bring booktime, stir the urge to write. The more you read, the more you ask—of author, "How does he do it?"—of self, "Why can't I?"

At this stage you are prime for creative reading. You are bound to discover (1) how it is done, (2) how you can do it. The path from library or near-by bookshop curves up to your door. Books will begin amazingly to reveal their author's secrets of craftsmanship—if you will take plain-spoken Ben Franklin's advice.

"I would advise you," said the creator of Poor Richard, "to read with pen in hand and enter in a little book short hints of what you find that may be useful."

So why not pick up a trim, flat notebook, call it Exhibit A, and consider further Franklin's method of reading with pen in hand. He tells us that he first took some of the Spectator papers, and making short hints of the idea in each sentence, laid them by a few days, and then, without looking at the book, tried to complete the papers by expressing each hinted idea at length and in any suitable words. Then he compared his Spectator with the original, discovered some of his faults, and corrected them. He also sometimes deliberately jumbled his recollections of ideas, and after some weeks tried to reduce them into the best order before he formed the full sentences and completed the paper. This was to teach him method in arrangement of thoughts. "By comparing my work afterwards with the original," he adds, "I was encouraged to think that I might possibly in time come to be a tolerable English writer, of which I was extremely ambitious."

Conciseness In Wording

Little did the lad with an ambition to be a "tolerable English writer" dream that his care in reading would help him one day to write an autobiography which would become a world classic.

Stevenson is also held up as a classic example of the "reading writer" because he went about jotting down unfamiliar words, choice paragraphs, ideas for plots which came from his reading. He was perhaps the most systematic and persistent of the notebook-keepers. This may account for the fact that his language is generally notable for its compression, the quality for which he labored most of all. It is like him to say, "There are two duties incumbent upon any man who enters on the business of writing: truth to the fact and a good spirit in the treatment."

Had Stevenson painted, he would probably have chosen portraiture with likeness his aim. No futile fancy heads for him—portraits such as Maisie in Kipling's "The Light That Failed," painted while her critic Dick scolded, "You want to do fancy heads with a bunch of flowers at the base of the neck to hide bad modeling, or landscapes with cattle knee-deep in grass to hide bad drawing." Kipling, through his character, even as the gentler Stevenson, thus insists upon "truth to the fact."

Not to Be Confused

Let us not confuse stark realism with "truth to fact." Realism can be revolting, truth to fact can be the opposite. Of Stevenson, John Kelman writes, "It would be difficult to find any writer of so many books who has penned so few lines which leave a stain on the memory." Nor did Stevenson think being true to life meant dwelling upon the mischances of this world. Great faith had Stevenson. Mr. Kelman, who titles his book "The Faith of Stevenson," holds that "the duty of joy, the ethical value of happiness is par excellence the message of Stevenson."

Suppose you have made the librarian your loyal ally in your reading-for-writing campaign. Books dot the divan, cozy little volumes, or sturdy ones. In the case of the above-quoted paragraphs about Franklin and Stevenson specifically cited, it will be helpful to read for illustration of the way in which they worked. In the case of autobiographical and travel books, read or dip into them as your time allows, with the intent of seeing how the writers have been both true to the facts and so in sympathy with their subject that they have presented both the facts and the personality, so to speak, whether it be a man or a foreign city.

When you have considered Franklin's writing, with its unusually timeless appeal in ideas and choice of words, you may wish to follow it with some reading of another English classic of the scholarly life, "The Autobiography of John Stuart Mill." Then consider some examples of more recent informal autobiography, such as the absorbing reminiscences of George Arliss in "Up the Years From Bloomsbury"; the lively reminiscent style of Walter Damrosch in "My Musical Life."

Realistic Writing

You will find an excellent form of realistic writing is Hamlin Garland's method of combining autobiography and a true historical picture. Blanche Colton Williams says of his book, "A Son of the Middle Border": "To read the volume and to read his stories is to know past adventure, that his real life and his stories are of one and the same material." You may wish to study this book especially for examples of striking opening paragraphs of various chapters. Here, for instance, is the first paragraph of Chapter XIV, "Wheat and the Harvest":

> The early seventies were years of swift change on the Middle Border. Day by day the settlement thickened. Section by section the prairie was blackened by the plow. Month by month the sweet, wild meadows were fenced and pastured, and so at last the colts and cows all came into captivity, and our horseback riding ceased, cut short as if by some imperial decree. Lanes of barbed wire replaced the winding wagon trails, our saddles gathered dust in the grain-sheds and groves of Lombardy poplar and European larch replaced the tow-heads of aspen and hazel through which we had pursued the wolf and fox.

If you are interested in perfecting any form of clear, direct exposition, and especially in writing for young people, study John Muir's "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth" for its unusually simple method of reporting youthful experiences, such as the following:

> On Sundays, after or before chores and sermons and Bible-lessons, we drifted about on the lake for hours, especially in lily-time, getting finest lessons and sermons from the water and flowers, ducks, fishes and muskrats. In particular we took Christ's advice, devoutly "considered the lilies"—how they grow up in beauty out of gray lime mud, and ride gloriously among the breezy sun-spangles. On our way home we gathered grand bouquets of them to be kept fresh all the week.

Mosaic-Work Quality

Follow your reading of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage," with some study of other books in which the "mosaic-work" quality of words is especially notable; for instance, "The Outermost House," Henry Beston's beautiful record of the seasons on a great Cape Cod beach; Courtney Ryley Cooper's picturesque and detailed writing in "Go North, Young Man"; the humorous reflective writing of Leighton Parks in "English Ways and Byways"; and especially Chapter XVI in William Beebe's "Arcturus Adventure." Intended to present a brief résumé of each day of a scientific trip, this chapter alone offers any descriptive writer much food for thought in its careful noting of striking scenes. Here is an example:

> The sea was choppy with tossing white-caps; along the coast the water was vivid light green, where it was heated by the lava; a line, distinct as though painted on a floor, marked the beginning of the deep blue, normally cool ocean.

In the above list, of course, the books are arbitrarily selected from factual writings. Here truth to the fact is applied to what has actually been or exists at the time of the writing. Simple as it may seem for an author to write truthfully of what has actually happened, you will find this takes an honesty of purpose which requires real ability. Have you ever tried to report some festive occasion? Make that Exercise I in the writing you do presently. Quiz yourself as you read, asking such questions as these: "Which author appears to keep to Stevenson's dictum most closely? Is it the general presentation of a scene or incident that convinces me or is it because all the minute details are at hand? Is the photographic method used, or is the picture taken with a deliberately off-focus treatment, in order to give it a more artistic effect? How would I have done this?"

There you are again, the writer coming to the surface. Well, dig the notebook out of the divan's crease, and write—for as a steamer's whistle revives wanderlust in one, an evening with books sets another to scribbling at top speed.

This is the first of a series of 12 articles on improving one's writing ability through a study of other writers. These articles are running on Tuesdays.

Painting Indian Murals

Students of Principia College, Elsah, Ill., decorating with Indian murals the walls of the recreation room in Agnes Anderson Hall. Above is a view of Agnes Anderson Hall looking up toward the east wing from the terrace. This spacious building, with the dignity and beauty of an English manor house and with comfortable lounges and suites that are homelike and cosy, is the dormitory for college women

Flashes From the Dance Field

Revealing Progress Being Made in the Colleges

Last of Four Tuesday Articles on the Dance in Education

By Margaret Lloyd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL over the United States the modern dance has largely superseded the so-called aesthetic dancing and outrivaled the popularity of tap and folk dancing in schools and colleges. It is usually incorporated in the department of physical education, and as an extension of that work has entirely effaced the old gymnastics, for its influence has helped to guide gymnasia into a newer, more functional, form.

There are several important summer schools of the dance—notably at the University of Wisconsin, at Mills College in California, and at the Perry-Mansfield Camp, Steamboat Springs, Colo. But these are either not strictly modern in approach or are linked with kindred subjects, and the Bennington School of the Dance so far remains the only one of its kind—that is, devoted exclusively to the modern dance.

African Dances At Hampton Institute

Therefore it is through the teachers who come to Bennington for replenishment that we get an idea of conditions in the field. Charles H. Williams, head of the physical education department at Hampton Institute in Virginia, is one of the more unusual examples. He spent a good part of last summer observing the work of the school from a pedagogical point of view, having previously studied dancing at the Harvard Summer School, at Springfield College and at Ted Shawn's training camp in the Berkshires.

Out of the material that comes to him in his winter work, Mr. Williams is developing a group for the presentation of African dances. His group has already made professional appearances in the South and he plans to extend their touring activities in time. Hampton draws many students from Africa and so Mr. Williams gets his African dances straight from their native source. The student gives him the story and movement substance of the dance and the tune and rhythm of its primitive accompaniment. Mr. Williams reorganizes the material, not only so that it can be presented in concert form, but so that it can be taught. He is compiling these African dances into a book, similar to his "Cotton Needs Pickin'" — which gives the words and music, the costumes and routines, of characteristic negro folk dances in the South.

In Chicago

From the University of Chicago came Marian Van Tuyl, a pleasing young person in the department of physical education there. She had been in Martha Graham's Workshop Group at Bennington the previous summer, and last summer took the regular course. She said that since, in her city, there are no great traditions in the arts to keep people from accepting what is new, audiences are vastly increasing in receptivity to the modern dance. Through her teaching at the university she is able to present technique demonstrations from time to time and has done some concert work. She has also worked with a men's group, one member of which was a wrestler, who had just come from Mills College to see Hanya Holm's concerts and watch Bennington in operation, found resemblances as well as dissimilarities. Mills offers a summer session in the creative arts,—art, creative writing, French, music and modern dance and sports. Miss Cassidy is chairman of the latter branch and Professor in Physical Education in the regular session.

In addition to the orcheses, the institutes and the symposiums—in which five or six colleges get their groups together and show techniques—several college teachers are making films of their dance projects and exhibiting them, chiefly in education fields.

There is a surprising amount of modern dance in high schools and private secondary schools. In Detroit, there is a particularly well organized system, tying up with Wayne University. Of course not all the dancing taught in schools and colleges is in the modern form. There is a place for all kinds of dancing, in accordance with the temper and state of growth of the community.

Bennington's Work

Bennington is holding high the banner of progress. The representative teacher-students it attracts are alert and distinctive, not likely to jell modern technique into a mold, or take a snip here and a snack there of some great teacher's method and set it up as their own.

Bennington cannot make every student who enters into a great dancer, nor even a great teacher. But it is improving the teaching and dancing criterion, building a potential audience response for the artist, and paving the way for that millennial day when the layman shall be able to dance for his own recreation and attend the modern dance concert with less puzzlement and more pleasure.

Detroit, Ann Arbor, Cleveland

Thelma Biracree of Detroit stood out in [illegible] work for the artist [illegible] age. The lifted chest, the [illegible] gesture betokened the ex-ballerina, but she turned out to be a former Wigman pupil. She teaches private classes and reports progressive response. Ruth Bloomer of the University of Michigan, a lively commentator in Mr. Martin's seminar in dance criticism, strikes another tangent, correlating the dance with drama and music groups.

Eleanor Frampton, well known in dance circles, a visitor for the final concerts, now teaching the Humphrey-Weidman technique in Cleveland, said that for five years now there has been a dance department in the Cleveland Institute of Music.

Scholarship Cards in Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

WHAT, no red ink? No failures? Thus many a surprised mother in Akron exclaimed when her young son or daughter brought home his report card for the first time this fall.

Outstanding indeed, was the absence of red ink which formerly marked failures. And somehow a new group of subjects had appeared alongside the old "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic." Even the card itself was no longer called a "grade card" or a plain "report card," it seems; rather it was dignified by the title, "Scholarship Record."

The new cards are the result of a suggestion of Ralph H. Waterhouse, superintendent of schools, who believes that education is "a process of developing an individual's capacity to live a satisfactory life, rather than just a system of academic grading—and failures in red ink." The red ink which used to scream "failure" at the pupil the minute he picked up his card really did nothing but discourage the pupil in any attempt to better himself, Mr. Waterhouse believes.

Now, instead of the letters or numbers which used to mark progress it includes a set of covering phrases. These include: "Unusual work and rapid progress," "Satisfactory work and normal progress," "Acceptable work but slow progress" and "Little or no progress." The card explains that "little or no progress" indicates "failure." Included in the group of new subjects are "personal habits," "social habits," and "work habits."

The cards were developed by a large group of principals who have made a wide survey of pupils' progress throughout the country. In explanation of the new ideas incorporated on it, Mr. Waterhouse says, "Reports of pupil progress should interpret to parents the fundamental objectives of the school, and give an accurate estimate of the pupils' progress towards this objective."

In the past, almost every school used a different kind of report card, ranging from the graph method, to letter grading or letters supplemented with figures. Now there are uniform cards. No formal report card at all is used in the first grade, according to Mr. Waterhouse, because the need for close co-operation between parents and teacher in that grade is so important that informal means of reporting progress should be used.

In these grades teachers should visit the home frequently and parents should visit the school.

Egyptian School Trains Social Workers

The founding at Alexandria, Egypt, of the first school in that country for the preparation of social workers is reported by Mrs. Kamal Fahmy in a report to Miss Katherine D. Hardwick, director of the Simmons College school of social work.

Mrs. Fahmy describes Egypt as a country in which social work is much less understood than in America, but one in which there is a rapidly awakening consciousness of its need.

The Alexandria Training School for Social Workers aims to provide a trained personnel from the residents of Egypt for welfare organizations now in existence which have been seriously hampered for lack of efficient workers.

Requirements are made of those registering that they possess speaking knowledge of French, English, and Arabic. The first syllabus of courses is prefaced with the candid statement that, "this school has no concern with creeds or with politics, and all nationalities will be welcomed."

Stagecraft Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

BERKELEY HALL, private preparatory school here, has solved the stagecraft problem common to auditoriums of the barest stage facilities. It has developed a reversible wing of wood, jointed so as to stand alone. No overhead guy wires, struts, or braces found on professional theater stages are necessary to create the illusions now being adequately provided by the new, simple and economical stage setting.

Although not all school assembly halls boast raised platforms or even proscenium arches, Berkeley Hall considers itself fortunate to have both. But its stage-setting elements are adaptable to any room with handy eye-bolt fastening places on walls and ceiling.

First is the back-drop, then the reversible side wings, and then the sky cloth. The back-drop is a cloth curtain fastened to a wooden strip on floor and ceiling. Through this strip rope "bridles" are strung at each end. In the ceiling eye-bolts are secured to convenient ceiling joists. Ropes from the bridles are passed through pulleys secured to the eye-bolts. The back-drop can then be raised or lowered without difficulty. It is usually painted on each side, so that a reversal will change the background.

The wings are merely two-leaved screens, double hinged, so that each side may be used. In height, they match the back drop. The wing is a skeleton panel, ably reinforced, and covered on both sides with unbleached muslin. If foliage effects are needed, strips of three-ply wood cut irregular contour with a jig-saw are nailed to the edges. While these wings can stand alone, it has been found that bustling players can jostle them no end, so that a steadying brace on the side away from the audience has been found practical.

The "sky" effect is obtained by stretching painted cloth over two stage wires close to the ceiling.

True perspective illusions are the greatest contribution of this simple stagecraft. Other important advantages include the fact that much of the scene material can be built in the school workshop and carried by hand to the stage after it has been made; that since all the scenic matter is portable, it does not congest the stageroom, and that the back-drops and wings can be repainted again and again.

Music and Mr. Einstein

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago we urged you to tell your friends about the Round Table. Letters continue to come in from men and girls who have discovered it only by chance, so we take this opportunity to mention again that at least among your immediate friends there may be some who would be mighty glad to learn of it. Sometimes the Monitor goes into a home daily where there is a potential Round Tabler, and the P. R. T. just does not happen to open the paper to this particular page. We also find ex-Mail Baggers who "discover" the Round Table after a year or so of being a bit regretful that they have passed the Mail Bag age. So let's tell 'em.—Chairman.

Music and Mr. Einstein
New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I am writing again to express my gratitude for the Youth Round Table. I have already had the privilege of "meeting" one Round Table friend from the Mid West who is also interested in music, and has told me of the work, in music, which she is now carrying.

One may have the false impression that Westminster Choir School is a school where only music, its history, and its appreciation, is taught. I wish to correct this by saying that one gets a well-rounded education in not only the "musical knowledge" one receives here, but also from the classes in public speaking, languages, sociology, and psychology, as well as a thorough study of the Bible.

Our four years here also give us many opportunities to hear the best orchestras and singers who come to Princeton to play. And also hear many of the well-informed men of today speak in Princeton university lectures open to the public.

I had an interesting experience last spring which I shall never forget. By this time, after two years as a member of the Princeton faculty, Mr. Albert Einstein is no longer a "curiosity"! but a friend whom we welcome in our midst and experiences. I see him at the football games and often on the campus in his old leather jacket, "feeling at home." Just before Easter he played his violin with the orchestra which accompanied the Westminster Choir when it sang Haydn's "Passion of Our Lord." His smile showed he was enjoying every moment of the experience. (Mr.) H. B. C. Jr.

Three Cheers, Says She
New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

About three months ago I discovered the Youth Round Table and have since looked forward to each Tuesday issue with eagerness. In fact, I even looked up the old issues so I could read all the splendid ideas that our members have contributed.

A great deal has been written on peace and unemployment. I agree with every word that has been said, but I do not feel that I can add anything that would be original. However, I should like to pay tribute to the Monitor. We have had this great paper in our home for some time, but it has not been until recently that I have come to appreciate it to a full extent. I read every bit of it and enjoy and approve of it all. (After all, who am I to disapprove?) I have found the news so pleasantly written, and all the features so timely. The Monitor is—will you let me say—"swell." I have also found that although it is a day old when it reaches our home, the majority of times it contains precisely the same news that the local newspaper does. This is really something for the editors to be proud of.

The Young Folks' Mail Bag has brought me a few lovely friends, and now the Round Table has taken its place in my heart. Among my interests are art and sewing. I feel great thrills at seeing things take form in my hands. I also enjoy reading and writing (letters), and I do love music.

Three cheers for the Round Table, and may it have an ever-widening circle of friends.

(Miss) J. C.

Why Not Elsewhere?
California

Dear Chairman:

I have been thinking quite a bit lately about an article I read some time ago in the Monitor. It brought out the unreality of so-called racial barriers, by explaining that here in the United States representatives of every race in the world are living together as one harmonious whole. This clearly proves that man, regardless of color or creed, is fundamentally the same.

In my schoolroom are Japanese, Mexicans, and whites. Never have I witnessed a disagreement arising from racial differences.

If such a happy condition is possible in our own country, it is possible for every country throughout the world to achieve the same kindly attitude. Such helps as the Youth Round Table aid in bringing this goal to pass. (Miss) M. B. T.

We wish that all of us in the United States could claim a true international friendliness such as the last speaker suggests. Her point is well taken, isn't it? Certainly we in America have genuine opportunities for proving international neighborliness, right here at home. And this fact, combined with the opportunities European nations have, would indicate that there are chances for every Round Tabler, wherever he or she may live, to practice a "kindly attitude" toward other races, other peoples. By the way, this is a good season of the year to think especially about it, don't you agree? Cheerio . . .

Chairman

To Encourage Reading

Forming book clubs for boys and girls prove helpful factors, both in the school and at home. In several communities boys and girls organize clubs and meet in the home. They pay a dollar or so a month dues and as many books as can be purchased are added to their circulating library. Each child reads all the books and at the end of the year, they hold a drawing and the books drawn are the child's own to add to his private library. Books are reported on and portions read at the meetings.

If your child has many books, why not form a circulating library in your home? Your child's interest in books will be furthered while at the same time less fortunate children are helped.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A French Critic in Russia

By Emil Vuillermoz

Paris

JUST recently I traversed the length of Russia, from north to south, with my ears open to as many sounds as they could take in. It may be interesting to submit, quite objectively, my impressions. Needless to say, politics will not be touched on in this review. I bring to the subject only the curiosity of the artist who wishes to know how the muses are treated by the Soviet.

Let it be said at once that they are treated extremely well. The present masters of Russia attach great importance to artistic culture. They openly favor the lyric arts, the ballet—that ancient legacy of the country—and musical composition of every form. When a musician wishes to write an opera or a symphony he notifies the administration. He is then relieved of all material cares. Lodged in an agreeable villa in surroundings which are propitious to his inspiration, he is able to devote his entire time to his work no more drudgery, no more lessons.

Music is not confined to the opera. Every stage has its orchestra. Not a comedy nor a drama is given without an overture, interludes and incidental music. Opera houses in Leningrad and Moscow give spectacular performances with gorgeous mise en scènes. I visited the dancing schools. Here the purest classical tradition is jealously guarded. As in the time of the Tsars, the classical ballet is still the pride of Russia. Great care is expended on its study and the discipline is inflexible.

The most original and generous part of the Soviet's musical culture theaters. The child of the workingman and the peasant is brought up is, however, found in the children's in scholastic palaces, while clubs of of a paradoxical lavishness exist for his benefit. There are theaters, some with a staff of 130, dedicated exclusively to him. Pieces of a rare ingenuity and with admirable décor are performed. "Andersen's Fairy Tales" are produced with exquisite feeling.

* * *

Children also have their symphony concerts. I was present at one of these when a new work, "Petia et le Loup," by Prokofieff, was being given. In a hall decorated and furnished with excellent taste, the composer himself was surrounded by happy young folk. On the stage, next to the conductor, a young woman, Mlle. Nathalie Satz, was installed in front of a desk. Her mission is to make commentaries on the score suitable to her youthful audience, to expound the structure, themes and atmosphere. All this, needless to say, is done without pedantry. She explained a symphony as if she were taking a toy to pieces.

Prokofieff's work is an orchestral legend recounting the adventures of Petra — Little Pierre — with his friends, the cat, the duck and the bird, in his grandfather's garden into which a wolf tries to introduce himself. Each has its own characteristic theme that is easily recognizable. But Prokofieff's happy discovery is in his portrayal of each character through an instrument. Petra is the string quartet; the grandfather is the bassoon; the wolf the horns; the bird, the flute; the cat, the clarinet, and so on. Before the performance begins the players rise in turn, each plays his own particular theme nd shows his instrument to the children. In this way the youthful audience become familiar with all the essential elements of the work, and, t the same time, are given lesson in orchestration. They will not readily forget the shape of the instruments which for them played the role of the actors in this little drama.

* * *

Other means are employed for interesting school children in music. They are made to sing the refrains of songs which are interpreted on the stage by a distinguished artist. The words of the refrain are presented on the boards, and adroitly changed by means of an ingenious system of slides. This gives rise to keen competition among the young choristers not to be taken unawares by the rapid substitutions—an excellent technique.

Russia is therefore preparing for a generation which will be receptive to music and which is intelligently encouraged to understand and love it. But what music is one to give it? This is a difficult question to answer. I expected to find in Russia a specifically Sovietic art. I was prepared to hear strong, wild scores free of any coquetry of writing or academic prejudices, music for the masses and lyricism that was direct and sincere.

But there is no actual Soviet art. Music, impervious to political conditions, remains the same as it was under Nicholas II. As in the theaters of "capitalist" nations, one hears "Eugen Onégin," "Pique-Dame," "Rigoletto" and "Coppélia." A new work by a young musician, "Sur le Don Paisible," deals with a revolutionary subject, but the score obeys the technique of Mascagni and Leoncavallo. A recent ballet, "La Fontaine de Batchisaral," has all the graces, the pretensions and the aristocratic elegance of a court spectacle. Where are the orchestras without a leader, of which I was told? I see only a phalanx of instrumentalists who differ in no way from those of Vienna, Milan, Brussels and London, whose leaders wear black coats and white ties.

Music is a discipline, an education, and cannot be modified at pleasure. In Italy, Mussolini tries in vain to create a Fascist art. He has completely failed. In Russia the Soviets are no more successful. Genius does not obey the caprice of dictatorships. Russian Bolshevism, it must be admitted, has rendered great service to music which it protects and encourages. In spite of the education of its audiences, music remains obstinately "bourgeois." Were I Stalin, I should mistrust this treason! . . .

New York Hears Three Orchestras

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ONE of the major joys of the season so far came on the evening of Nov. 21 in the form of a song recital in the Town Hall by the Danish soprano Povla Frijsh. A distinguished program, such as we have learned to expect from Mme. Frijsh, and singing and interpretation of the first order characterized the occasion. And, then, there was something more—that personal magic which art is powerless to counterfeit.

Mme. Frijsh has vocal limitations, as one or two of her songs, Schubert's "Erstarrung," for instance, proved, but within the limitations her use of her voice was masterly. And, of course, when it comes to diction, command of style, phrasing, nuance and appropriate expression, this singer has very few equals today.

Among examples of supreme treatment of a lyric—for once the superlative is no exaggeration—one may cite her achievements with Chausson's "La Caravane," Fauré's "Spleen," Poulenc's "1904," Février's "L'Intruse," Kricka's "Die unfolgsamen Zicklein," Cui's "La Fontaine de Czarskoe-Selo," and the "Vergebliches Ständchen" of Brahms. Nor would praise of the occasion be complete without a special word for the excellence of the piano accompaniments provided by Celius Dougherty.

Otherwise the chief musical interest of these last days has resided in the symphonic concerts at Carnegie Hall by three great orchestras—the Boston Symphony, the Philharmonic-Symphony and the Philadelphia. The Boston Symphony, at its matinee on the 21st, provided its versatility as well as its virtuosity in such diverse works as a gem of a symphony in A that Mozart composed when only 18, the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss and Sibelius's Fifth Symphony. In each case the performance was a triumph for both the superb orchestra and its conductor, Dr. Koussevitzky.

* * *

John Barbirolli, the new batonist of the Philharmonic-Symphony, has been having a busy time of it. The matinée on the twenty-second again had Hulda Lashanska as soprano soloist in Handel's "Dank sei dir, Herr" and songs by Hugo Wolf, as well as the "Don Quixote" of Richard Strauss with Joseph Schuster, cello, and Zoltan Kurthy, viola, to play the solo parts. But he also brought forward the Second Symphony, in B flat, of Schubert and the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan und Isolde." The symphony, which must have been entirely unknown to virtually all its hearers, is a both interesting and agreeable product of Schubert's extreme youth. Mr. Barbirolli has listed it for repetition.

On the following evening he led the Philharmonic-Symphony's Pension Fund concert, offering the Adagio in E flat from Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, the Second Symphony of Brahms, Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik," and Bach's Concerto in A minor for four claviers and orchestra (adapted from Vivaldi). The pianists were Mischa Levitzki, Eugene List, Frank Sheridan and Beveridge Webster. Naturally the concerto was the feature of an occasion which through its nature escapes the ordeal of detailed criticism.

The night of Thanksgiving, however, Mr. Barbirolli and his men set before the house a program that invited comment imperatively. It opened with Elgar's paraphrase of the Overture in D minor for strings and oboe to Handel's anthem, "In The Lord Put I My Trust." Elgar's grandiose version for a vast assembly of instruments including organ and an array of pulsatiles is a bit too pompous in any case, and the hurried tempo chosen for the fugue did not make for clearness and nobility.

Next came "Job: A Masque for Dancing (in nine scenes), Founded on Blake's Illustrations to the Book of Job," by Ralph Vaughan Williams. This elaborate work had had two stage performances at the Lewisohn Stadium in August, 1931, by Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers, but, according to the program, had never been given in America as a concert work. Nor did any sufficient reason emerge on this occasion why it should be. Even with an explanation of each scene printed in the program notes and the prestige of Blake to bolster the music up, one needed the patience of Job himself to sit through the concert performance. As scenic music the score is well enough—intelligently compounded and ably orchestrated. But separated from the stage pictures, it bores with its unprofitable lengths and its continual reminiscences.

* * *

When Job sleeps his resting-place is apparently beside the Volga River, if we are to believe the Boat Song we hear, and other allusions range over musical literature from the "Dies Irae" to "Le Roi David," not omitting the "Danse macabre" and the "Chanson Lorraine"! Mr. Barbirolli, for his part, conducted the work as if he believed implicitly in its overmastering greatness.

In the second half of the program Robert Casadésus, the French pianist, exhibited his facility and polish in Weber's Concertstück and the Symphonic Variations of César Franck, the latter done with particular distinction. An opaque and noisy performance of the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" concluded the concert.

Leopold Stokowski once more conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra at its local concert on the evening of the 24th. His own transcription of Bach's Organ Fugue in G minor opened the evening brilliantly, and there were also typically Stokowskian readings of the Second Symphony of Brahms and the "Tannhäuser" Prelude and Bacchanale of the Paris version. Two novelties on the program, "Arizona," by Victor Young, and "The Mississippi" and "Ojibway Battle Dance," by Bernard Rogers, showed their composers' approach to the problems of present-day orchestration. In "The Mississippi" Mr. Rogers apparently sought to do for our chief river what Wagner did for the Rhine, but using the tonic chord of C instead of that of E flat, and, naturally enough, evoking a greater volume of sound to correspond with the greater volume of water.

Performance Photograph by Thomas Bouchard, Reproduced From "America Dancing" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charles Weidman, Doris Humphrey and José Limon in "Exhibition Piece"

Definitive But Provocative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN MARTIN'S new book, "America Dancing" (New York: Dodge. $3), is a clear, definitive answer to the riff question, "What is the modern dance?" Though it is the first book on the subject to be addressed to the layman, and is written in an easy, popular style, it is no primer. Its virility of thought and expression requires of the reader more than abecedarian accomplishment. It is only less profound than his earlier work, "The Modern Dance"—a compilation of lectures delivered at the New School for Social Research. Yet it is highly readable and pointed with humor.

Scholarly but lively, serious but amusing, Mr. Martin excepts up with a lofty idea or comes down on an ironic period, pricks the bubbles of past beliefs or prods the cherished notion. Strange that a writer who professes so little admiration for words uses them so well.

* * *

In two key chapters, "Layman's Guide: (1) How not to Look at Dancing and (2) How to Look at Dancing," he tells what the modern dance is and the many things it is not, or should not, be. Thus: it is not a chronicle, a charade, an abstraction (in its misapplied meaning) or an improvisation, any more than it is a formal design in space, a decoration or a spectacle. He draws a definite distinction between the chromium-plated modernistic and the inherently, actual modern.

Life is movement. Everything that lives, moves, and modern dance is the functional expression of the movement of life. From this functional fundament, he deals in terms of motor action, motor impulse and motor response, as "expressional movement."

In stressing the basic necessity of the kinesthetic sense as the means of understanding this "expressional movement," in trying to de-intellectualize the approach, he sometimes appears to be leaning too far to the side of physical embodiment—or might so appear to those who caution or do not take the trouble to discern the intent behind some of his more determinedly exaggerated statements.

Decapitate a man and where is his kinesthetic response? The modern dancer is hardly made up of reflex action on either side of the footlights. It is basically that directs the motor action, motor patterns, and it is exactly that sometimes them. This is not an idealization but the fact, that nobody knows better than Mr. Martin that the modern dance is more than a sensory matter.

But to project new ideas, it is often necessary to jolt the reader out of his somnolent acceptance of things as they have always seemed to be. The brilliant final chapter, "Conclusion," is a startling prophecy of the coming place of the dance in this changing world, its influence on music, which also must become functional to throb with the pulse of this century rather than of the centuries preceding it, its influence on the drama and kindred arts and on education.

* * *

From his viewpoint, where is the poetic drama—the beauty of the spoken word? Mr. Martin deposits what he leaves of them on the antiquitous screen. Is the cine-poem to swallow all poetry, the dance to change the entire course of music and, all but obliterate it? Is the dance, in its growth as a major art, to consume all the other major arts? Under the modern dance theft, Mr. Martin's book shows it is arousing, not the reader in a state of further interrogation, of wonder, and noyance or rebellion, but certainly not where it found him, and certainly not asleep.

There are easier chapters. The background of the modern American dance is given, its history succinctly traced from Isadora, with biographical sketches of the leading American dancers, and some lesser ones, in the aspect of their progress in the field. It is altogether a book to be read rather than read about, and no one who wants to follow the amazing development of the most vital art of our time, or comprehend its integral relation to the teeming problems of life surrounding us, can afford to neglect it.

Action pictures by the artist photographer, Thomas Bouchard, are an added attraction to a book beautifully bound and, with the exception of a few typographical errors, well produced.

MARGARET SLOVER

Early American Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

USING Benjamin West as springboard, the McClees Galleries are staging an exhibition that traces the development of American painting over a century.

Eleven paintings by West reveal his somewhat stilted ability as a portraitist and his rise to fame with the old masters is "Moses Showing the Brazen Serpent to the Infirm to Be Healed." The prophet towers above the multitude, while snakes coiling about the figures are repeated in the clouds.

The magnificent freedom of the draftsmanship is in marked contrast to the careful rigidity of composition in some of the oils. Except for the large canvas, "Now Lettest Thou Thy Servant Depart in Peace," a majority of these would seem to be preliminary studies for larger works, prospective or executed.

The portraits and figure compositions reveal Sully as a painter of softer moods, uneven in execution. "Portrait of Sir George Cockburn" by Stuart is the only example of that master's work, but the strongest portrait is Henry Inman's "Portrait of a Gentleman."

* * *

The early painters represented were, almost to a man, students of West's. The inventor Samuel F. B. Morse appears as a portraitist; while Joshua Shaw, little known landscape painter, who, like West, found interest in Indian themes, is represented by several oils such as "On the Susquehanna, Indian Life," with sense of big country and tiny men, and "Landscape, Indian Battle." It was Shaw who brought to America West's notable canvas, "Christ Healing the Sick."

Interesting parallel might be established between such painters as George Moriand of England and George Caleb Bingham of the United States. Bingham painted genre subjects that depict the life of the times. In the present collection is "Early Settlers," a painting of men at work outside their log cabin.

Thomas Birch, America's first famous marine painter, is represented by a landscape, as well as "Marine with Figures on Shore" and "The Lighthouse."

Historically interesting is "Audubon and Daniel Boone on the Prairie" depicting a buffalo chase. The artist is James W. Glass. "Vanderbilt and Companion Trotting Horses in Central Park," by Louis Maurer, gives the other side of the American social shield. Maurer's style derives from his main occupation as designer for Currier and Ives.

Supplementing the Birch marines are three admirable models of sailing ships, executed by Dudley Mecley, ship's captain of East Boston. "The Flying Cloud" and "The Flying Cloud" are shown in full sail, while "Sovereign of the Seas" is under sails.

The eighth annual exhibition of work by Philadelphia print-makers, on view at the Print Club, presents prints in all media by 49 artists. To be eligible for this salon, which is competitive, the print-maker must submit impressions made within the year.

* * *

The John Gribbel Memorial prize for the best print, irrespective of medium, was awarded to Michael J. Gallagher for "Sunday Evening." Mr. Gallagher has gained distinction recently through his work on various government art projects. His interest lies in contemporary American scenes and customs. Centering his attention upon Philadelphia and its environs, he has produced a notable series of prints dealing with everything from neglected alleyways, once proudly colonial, to the haunts, habits and habitations of factory workers. "Sunday Evening" is of the latter type, and shows factory couples strolling down to a factory-littered river front while a glorious sunset darkly silhouettes the grimy buildings and smokestacks.

Honorable mention went to Earle Miller for a print opposite in type, as to both subject matter and pattern feeling. "Tree and Mesa" is flowing in design, and quasi-conventionalized, with rippling leaf and branch masses turned backward over irregular mountain and mesa forms.

The exhibition is unusually varied, running the gamut of subject matter from art-for-art's-sake to such an out-and-out propaganda print as "Road from the Shore," by Benton Spruance. His fancy caught by the dangerous speed of motor traffic, Mr. Spruance adds each year to his series of lithographs satirising traffic conditions. "Road From the Shore" isolates a brilliantly lighted gas station as an oasis around which cars flash.

The religious note crops out in two interesting prints, "Crucifixion" by G. V. Bocciarelli, and "Yoshe Kalb" by Natol Sussanne.

For sensitive handling of the aquatint there is no print in this exhibition more appealing than Cynthia W. Tiff's "After the Oyster Season," with sailing vessel, sails closely furled, tied at its dock against a foreground of wharf boards and water sedges.

Color prints vary the black and whites. Of particular interest in pattern is Eleanor B. Acker's "The New Roof," with strong geometric flavor from gables and structural boards.

DOROTHY GRAFLEY

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

AT THE Royal Institute of Oil Painters a number of the exhibitors seem more familiar with the technique of water color than of oils, and their exhibits accordingly seem a little wanting in solidity and richness of surface.

Of considerable topical interest and very beautiful in color is Mrs. Florence Engelbach's "Hills Behind Málaga"; a cleverly placed patch of white in the foreground strikes a pleasant, cool note against the warm tones of the hills and trees. The same artist's "Flowers in a Green Jar" is an unusual and successful composition of flowers mounting upon one another, as it were, in tiers.

Charles Ginner's "St. John's Church, Chester," is a finely robust painting which combines the most careful and intricate drawing with a full, rich use of the oil medium, and other notable contributors include Sir John Lavery, Iain Macnab, Lee Hankey and Adrian Allinson. Of the younger exhibitors Charles Gerrard shows marked promise in a "Hindu Girl," an accomplished study in the style of Augustus John.

Lord Methuen, son of the famous Field Marshal, who is holding an exhibition of his paintings at the Leicester Galleries, is a great deal more than an amateur or dilettante. He began studying art at Oxford many years ago when Sir Charles J. Holmes was then Slade Professor at that university, and afterward he worked under W. R. Sickert, by whom he has been rather more influenced. We find agreeable traces of that influence in his well composed and delightfully harmonious exterior, "The Back of the Assembly Rooms, Bath," and also in an interior with a single figure. But Lord Methuen is no mere copyist, and he touches his highest point of individual distinction, perhaps, in some of his portrait heads, which are both well characterized and uncommonly luminous in color. As a young man he is still, very properly, exploring various avenues, but his work is full of genuine feeling and his further development will be awaited with interest.

The Censor and 'Parnell'

By Harold Hobson

London

"PARNELL," by Miss Elsie T. Schauffler, the latest play at the New Theater, again raises the question of censorship. This piece was for several months banned by the Lord Chamberlain, but, in response to general protest, the ban has now been lifted.

The British system of censorship works in a most peculiar way. Certain topics are put beyond the pale of public theatrical discussion, no matter what the nature and temper of that discussion may be. Thus, the subject matter of that fine and moving French play, "La Prisonnière," rules it out for presentation on the public stage in England. But Mr. Mordant Shairp's "The Green Bay Tree," which deals with a kindred topic, had a long run at the St. Martin's Theater two or three years ago, and the censor made no effort to interfere. This was because, although everyone in the audience knew what the play was about, Mr. Shairp had the discretion at no point explicitly to state the nature of the problem he was discussing.

* * *

Again, it is one of the censor's rules that no representation of the Deity shall be permitted upon the public stage. This rule is administered without regard to circumstances or intentions. "The Green Pastures" had an immense success in the United States with all classes of the community. It seems certain that its effect was one to which not even the most fastidious could take exception; rather, indeed, the reverse. But it is banned from public presentation in Britain.

So far, so good. The censor's ruling may seem mistaken, but at any rate, it appears to be logical. What, then, is one to make of the fact that at his Malvern Festival of 1934 Sir Barry Jackson, without let or hindrance, presented a play in which the Deity was one of the chief characters? Merely this, that the play in question was written before 1737, and over all such entertainments the censor exercises no jurisdiction. That this date was chosen is not due to any logical reason; it is purely by historical chance.

* * *

British censorship forbids the introduction on the stage of recent historical characters in such a way as to cause distress to living people. It sometimes goes even further than this, and places its ban on treatment that cannot in any way be considered offensive. Thus, Mr. Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina," now enjoying a long run in New York, cannot obtain the censor's license over here. The original objection to "Parnell," however, was more substantial than anything that could be alleged against "Victoria Regina." Its representation of Captain O'Shea could not be expected to be pleasing to contemporary representatives of the O'Shea family. In spite of this, theatrical London will rejoice that the O'Sheas are no longer preventing the play's presentation.

For "Parnell" is one of the best historical dramas seen in London. Its story of the divorce proceedings that ruined one of the most brilliant political careers of modern times is most excitingly told. It would hold the stage even if the characters were not historical and the story true. Moreover, Mr. Wyndham Goldie gives a fine performance as Parnell—aloof, magnificent and incredibly proud.

About Miss Margaret Rawlings, who played Katharine O'Shea, the heroine, I am in a difficulty. She left me quite unmoved. It would be impossible to exaggerate the indifference with which I regarded her performance. Yet she has won some of the most enthusiastic reviews that I have ever read. One of London's chief critics has to go back a hundred years before he can find record of such an actress. I can only hope that he is right, and I am wrong.

Another historical play, "The King and Mistress Shore," by Mr. Clifford Bax, at the Little Theater, where it is presented by Miss Nancy Price's People's National Theater, is less successful than "Parnell." In its early reaches, this play about Edward IV is dull, though it brightens up a good deal toward the end, when Miss Joan Maude manages to infuse into Jane Shore a certain amount of character.

Walter Huston in 'Othello'

By L. A. Sloper

IN A curtain speech after his performance in "Othello" at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Nov. 30, Walter Huston remarked upon the big jump it is from modern drama to Shakespeare and said he hoped at least the company had made the lines clear. They had done that; but otherwise the principal honors must go to Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the settings and costumes and directed the production.

This production, somewhat revised from that given under the same auspices at Central City, Colo., and now on its way to New York, is Mr. Huston's first venture into Shakespeare. So far, in this dramatic field event, he has not quite made his big jump. He brings to the part of Othello a pleasing presence and an obvious sincerity. He has conceived the character as a gentle soldier who behaves very badly when he is driven to jealous rage. He has conveyed his conception.

But that is not quite all there is to "Othello." The general was a Moor, and the Moors are not known as a gentle race. Mr. Huston, in the confrontation with Brabantio in the street and in the hearing in the council chamber, had neither the bearing nor the address to suggest the character. He was Dodsworth in a costume play. Later he exhibited fury, but not the fury of the Moor. His tones were flat, lacking in color and resonance. His reading of his lines, while clear, so far as enunciation was concerned, failed to reveal either their majesty or their inner meaning. This reading was actually a reading, not a realization.

The Iago of Robert Keith must be held partly responsible for this Othello's want of credibility. Without a persuasive Iago, there is no play. Mr. Keith was sly, vicious and malevolent enough, and he delivered his speeches with an evident understanding of their significance; but he had not penetrated sufficiently within the character to satisfy us that his machinations could be effective in practice. Nan Sunderland was an appealing person, but Desdemona is a thankless role and she could not make it really sympathetic. Natalie Hall had the right note of acidity for Emilia. The other players contributed what they could.

The mounting of the play is of quite exceptional beauty. Color and lighting are dramatically employed. According to present-day practice, scenes are telescoped by the free use of draperies, and the text has been cut. Bianca is omitted altogether. These arrangements make for a good pace in the production, so that the play is held within two and a half hours. What success the production has is visual.

A Play of the Alaska Colonists

By Arthur Pollock

New York

IT WAS natural that sooner or later a playwright somewhere in America should see drama in the stories from Alaska about the farmers sent there by the Government to establish a colony. E. P. Conkle is the dramatist to do it first and his play, "200 Were Chosen," is now being presented by that group of ambitious young players who last season staged an honest little play called "Let Freedom Ring." That production gave them ideas, they now call themselves the Actors Repertory Company and intend to go on producing.

* * *

Mr. Conkle has no axes to grind in his earnest, compassionate little play. It never has the air of propaganda. It is an essay in simple humanitarianism instead. He is a sympathetic gentleman moved at once by pity and admiration for the human race. They are stupid people, these rueful colonists who come up to Alaska in his play. They misunderstand, they are stubborn. But chiefly they are desperate, and their quiet desperation warps their thought and stultifies their actions.

It is a picture Mr. Conkle gives us, a picture dramatized without even an effort at theatricalism. Consequently "200 Were Chosen" can hope for little in the way of success. It is, as a matter of fact, rather a clumsy piece of work, repetitious, fumbling, but its sincerity saves it from the most dire results of such defects, defects that in a play designed for purely commercial purposes would be fatal. There is something in the play that warms the heart, makes the observer a little better pleased with the quality of his fellow human beings than he may have been before he saw it, and that is a pleasant thing.

When the forlorn colonists arrive they have to live in the open. They are disappointed but patient. The Government sent them there and they trust the Government. But when they begin to ask a timid question or two they are answered roughly by the army officer whose job it is to see that the Government's orders are executed—a bungling, stiff-necked automaton without imagination. He treats them badly. When no intelligent effort is made to house them, they ask to be allowed to build their own shacks, and do so only to be told when a government inspector arrives that the shacks are not made to specifications and must be pulled down. Angered now by the long list of arbitrary stupidities of which they have been the victims, they refuse to destroy their work. They go on strike. And the stubborn officer tries to punish them by refusing them food.

* * *

They are wrong in many ways, he wrong in as many more. The situation promises to bring battle and bloodshed when a number of children of the colonists are taken ill. One man, not a colonist, not an army man, but a reasoning human being between the two factions, saves the situation, helps the desperate colonists to recover their poise and self-respect, and matters are straightened out.

It is only a picture, in spite of the author's attempts to dramatize it. His sincerity and his sympathy are so great, however, that the play is a gratifying thing to see.

Forty-eighth Street Theater—200 Were Chosen, by E. P. Conkle, presented by Sidney Harmon and the Actors Repertory Theater; staged by Worthington Miner. Nov. 21, 1936.

'Victoria' in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WHEN the Dublin Gate Theater Productions announced "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman, it was predicted that the play would either fail miserably or provoke scenes of protest such as have occasionally taken place at the Abbey. Yet this play has broken all Gate box-office records for four weeks.

Politically, says Housman in his preface to the published work, Queen Victoria lived too long, but today, she has an interest for everybody. Dublin has proved this to be so, and the reason probably is that the play reveals the human side of the Queen, not suspected by everybody when she was on the throne.

Moreover, Dublin is enthusiastic over the performance of Ann Clarke as Princess and Queen. Miss Clarke was specially engaged, but she is no stranger to Dublin as she had already appeared at the Abbey and at the Gate. In this play her acting carries conviction and she puts across every mood. That of Michael MacLiammoir, as the Prince Consort, is on a par with her own, and the two are delightful in that tense little incident of "The Rose and the Thorn." The one scene that did not ring true was "The Queen! God Bless Her!" in which Harold Alleyne was miscast as Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Alleyne never suggested the unctuous, smiling Prime Minister in whose hands the Queen was as clay. The other parts were well filled.

The Abbey Theater had to extend the run of George Shiels's new comedy, "The Jailbird." His "The Passing Day" was subsequently revived for the first time since its initial production a year ago. This play, different from Shiels's usual style, is satirical to the point of cynicism. It is not a pleasant subject, this dissection of a contemptibly mean man posing as a good citizen.

The Torch, which was opened a year ago on a street off the beaten track and catered for a neglected audience by reviving old melodrama, has altered its policy for the current season and devotes its energies to plays of modern and higher standard. Among the plays presented were "Mary of Scotland," "And So To Bed," and that hardy annual, "A Royal Divorce," thrown in to balance "Peg o' My Heart."

Lord Longford is touring Ireland with his company in "Yahoo," "The Moon in the Yellow River," "Three-Cornered Moon" and "Twelfth Night." The Longford Productions will come to the Gate with a new repertory in February, when the MacLiammoir-Edwards aggregation will have sailed for Egypt.

The new Dublin Little Theater Guild has made two appearances, at the Peacock, in "The Taming of the Shrew"; and at the Gate, in "The Singer," by Padraic Pearse, and "The Terrible Meek" by Charles Rann Kennedy. The players were more at home in the Irish play, but their realism is carried a little too far when they turn their backs on the audience for long periods. The producer, Sean O'Meadra, also an amateur, obviously has theories about the stage and production that are somewhat revolutionary. I doubt very much if they will prove profitable in practice. There are none the less interesting in that they suggest a break with style.

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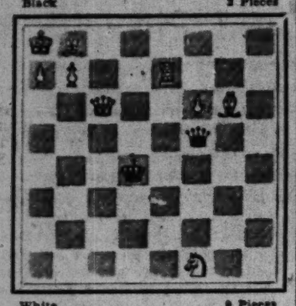
Chess

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
By Frederick B. Chevalier
Dec. 1, 1936

Problem No. 1883
By O. Wurzburg

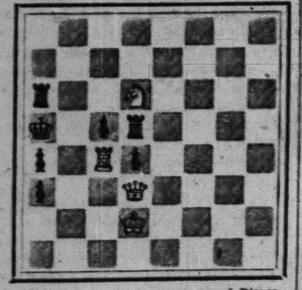
Black 2 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Detroit Free Press, 1896. Great variety, in view of Black's limited forces.)

Problem No. 1884
By O. Wurzburg

Black 7 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Magazine, November, 1896. Charming simplicity.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1881. K-Kt2
No. 1882. 1. P-B7 R-R6
2. Q-K3ch
1. ——— QxQKt
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— QxKKt
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— P-B7
2. Q-K3ch
1. ——— Kt-Kt5
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— Q-Q
2. PxQ (Q)
1. ——— Q-Q8
2. BtQ
1. ——— Q-Q3
2. RxQ
1. ——— KtxP
2. Q-K7ch

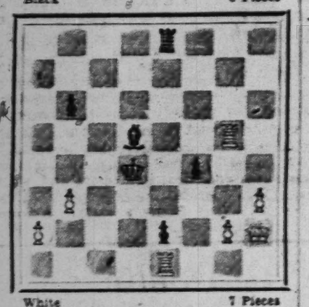
End-Game No. 332. White wins: 1 BxKt, R-Q6ch; 2 R-K, RxRch; 3 BxR, KxB; 4 QxPch!!, K-Kt; 5 KtxPch. K-B2; 6 Q-Kt6ch, Resigns.

End-Game

In this position, from Grunfeld-Tartakower, Vienna, 1922, the former compelled the latter's resignation in just four moves. How?

End-Game No. 333

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The San Juan tournament was won by Kashdan, closely followed by Dr. Seitz of Germany, and Marshall. Kashdan won six and drew only with Dr. Seitz, who also drew with Marshall. The Puerto Rican champion, Cintron, led the local players.

The Greater Lawrence Chess Club, Lawrence, Mass., has engaged Reshevsky, new United States champion, to give a simultaneous exhibition on the evening of Dec. 10. Reshevsky is certainly one of the five or six strongest players in the world.

This game was awarded first brilliancy prize in the great Nottingham tournament. Black early finds himself with a cramped position. In exploiting this, the Soviet master invited complications and combinations that consistently worked out in his favor.

Reti's Opening

Botvinnik	Tartakower	Botvinnik	Tartakower
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 PxKP	QPxP
2 P-B4	P-Q3	17 P-B5 (b)	PxP
3 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	18 KtxP	Q-B3
4 P-KKt3	P-K4	19 Kt-QB4	Kt-Kt3
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	20 Kt-Q6	B-K3 (c)
6 Castles	Castles	21 KtxB	KtxKt
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 RxKt	KxR
8 P-K4	Q-R2	23 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3
9 P-KR3	R-K	24 Kt-B5	R-KK1
10 B-K3	Kt-B	25 QxP	BxP
11 R-B	P-KR3	26 R-Q	QR-Q
12 P-Q5	B-Q2	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-K3
13 Kt-Q2	P-KKt4 (a)	28 RxR	P-B3
14 P-B4	Kt PxP	29 RxR	Kt-B5
15 Kt PxP	K-K2	30 Q-Kt7	Resigns

(a) This is a little difficult to understand, since Black cannot prevent White's P-KB4, and now weakens his K position.

(b) The piece play from now on is very fine, from White's point of view.

(c) If 30 . . . R-KB; 31 KtxB, KtxKt; 32 BxPch, KxB; 33 RxKtch, and Black collapses shortly.

This game, from a recent minor tournament at Amsterdam, shows Fine of New York taking advantage of a slight opening blunder by his Dutch opponent in aggressive style.

Colle Opening

Prins	Fine	Prins	Fine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt5ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 RxKt	BxR
3 P-K3	P-B4	17 PxP	R-K
4 P-B3	P-K3	18 Q-B	R-Kt3
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	19 QxP	Q-B3
6 Castles	B-Q7	20 B-R4	R-K2
7 QKt-Q2	P-K4	21 B-Q2	B-KB4
8 PxKP	KtxP	22 B-K	R-K5
9 KtxKt	BxKt	23 Q-Kt3	BxP
10 P-KB4 (a)	B-B2	24 R-Kt3 (c)	B-KB4
11 P-K4	P-B3	25 R-K	RxKch
12 B-B2	Castles	26 KtxR	B-K5
13 P-KR3 (b)	B-K1	27 P-B4	Q-Q5
	B-Ktsch	28 B-B2	Q-B7
14 K-R	Kt-Kt5		Resigns

(a) This weakens the K position. Better is 10 P-K4 at once.

(b) Not 13 P-K5, B-Kt2ch; 14 K-R, Kt-Kt5, winning the exchange.

(c) If 24 PxB, QxKBP wins without difficulty.

Migration From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—From all Australian ports, clearing for specified United Kingdom ports, the total migration for the year was 5408 persons, classified as 1929 males, 2839 females and 640 children under 12 years. Subdivided over the year, the destinations were as follows: England, 4724; Wales, 49; Scotland, 525, and Ireland (Northern) 110.

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SCOTLAND

Migration From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—From all Australian ports, clearing for specified United Kingdom ports, the total migration for the year was 5408 persons, classified as 1929 males, 2839 females and 640 children under 12 years. Subdivided over the year, the destinations were as follows: England, 4724; Wales, 49; Scotland, 525, and Ireland (Northern) 110.

Farmers Encamped on Fair Grounds

California Fair, Expecting Profit, Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California State Fair directors, checking attendance figures that indicate some profit might be made from the annual exposition for the first time in history, have decided this year's record-breaking figures warrant scheduling a 10-day fair in 1937. Only in the past three years have fairs exceeded a week.

The eighty-second fair, viewed by 622,403 persons in comparison with the previous high mark of 459,899 in 1934, proved that depression days are past, officials declared. Greatest one-day attendance was 101,182 persons. Daily attendance records were broken on nine of the 10 days, the last day falling short only by comparison with 1935's final fair day, which happened to occur on Admission Day, a California holiday.

Cost of this year's fair will not be known definitely until all bills have been paid; but if the figure remains near the estimated expenditure of $330,360, Fred Links of the state finance department, said a profit might be shown. Last year $317,107 was spent but the figure included remodeling a portion of the grandstand, landscaping and installation of ice-water drinking fountains.

Plans are being formed now for a $1,000,000 expansion program before the 1937 fair dates, Sept. 4 to 13. A long-needed, new horse-show arena probably will be constructed at a cost between $300,000 and $400,000. It will be concrete, fireproof, and will replace a wooden structure which seats 4500. Other improvements may include additions to the grandstand and construction of an assembly hall.

Horses were the greatest drawing card at this year's show. By actual count there were 200 running horses on the grounds, 250 trotters and pacers, 200 polo ponies and 300 thoroughbreds entered in the horse show.

Approximately 500 future farmers were encamped on the fair grounds. The boys exhibited 117 dairy cattle and 426 head of other livestock, participated in poultry and egg shows, and entered exhibits in the horticultural division.

An additional 1000 boys and girls of the 4-H clubs came to the fair from their annual encampment at Davis for one day.

The Home Forum

Admission—One Penny

IT WAS on the first morning of our visit that the Twins cautiously suggested that Elizabeth and I might like to see the History Museum. Though always as ready as anyone for a plunge into the past, we usually take our history a little later in the day; but we hadn't seen the Twins for some time.

"Don't look at *me*," said their mother, as we followed them out through the big kitchen. "This is no suggestion of mine; they've done this all on their own."

We were led into a large out-house, such as I wish I had been given the run of when I was nine. There was coal and roosting pigeons and daddy's old-flying-coat from the War and the proscenium of the birthday puppet-show and then, somewhere behind the car and a length of rubber hose-pipe and what I took to be Father Time's own scythe, we came to the Museum door. We knew it was the Museum door, because it displayed a sheet of pea-green cardboard with the legend, in shaky pencil letters:

HISTORY MUSEUM
(No dogs allowed except on lead)

All this time, we had missed Geoffrey who is some eighteen months the Twins' junior. We had left him finishing his breakfast, for Geoffrey takes the serious things of life seriously. We were, therefore, rather surprised when we pushed open the door and found him seated behind a small table immediately inside. With a smile which would surely have opened the vaults of the Bank of England, he handed us each a paper ticket whereon the same shaky pencil had written:

ADMISSION ONE PENNY

The table was spread with a modest cloth on which was the box of tickets and a jam jar filled with lately picked nasturtiums. The flowers "struck a note" as the journalists say. One felt the spirit of the Museum saying: "The municipality, while insisting courteously upon its financial dues, is yet not insensible to the finer shades of cultural expression." Thus we passed the threshold of Antiquity.

We now walke between parted curtains, accompanied importantly by the Twins. The exhibits, neatly and infor natively labeled, occupied tables and the walls on three sides of the apartment and illustrated the vagaries of civilization and its craftsmanship from the murky dawn of Britain's history to the period of the Viking invasion (a most interesting period, as you will agree).

* * *

THE FIRST THING you noticed was the enthusiasm of it all: so that an identical echo was immediately called forth from yourself. The lighting was excellent, and I have seen many a larger collection which might have learned a thing or two about arrangement from this child-hearted array. You also noticed immediately that this was not a show for the exacting and squeamish purist, but for the simple enjoyment of the man-in-the-street. Here was no fiddle-faddle of chronological order with its wearisome repetitions of flint bashers and bronze biffers. No. Here you started off on the wall with a "Saxon Bow" (complete, of course, with Saxon arrow)—and what though the wood of it was the finest bamboo that ever came from China?—the spirit of the thing was there hanging on that nail.

As neighbor to this was a formidable piece of timber, lately part of a fence by the look of things, labeled "Roman Battering-Ram." Anyway, it was a fine lusty piece of wood, such as any Roman would have been proud to batter with. Further memories of a once incomparable empire were roused by an exhibit entitled "Roman Tiles," and I was just speculating about these (they seemed to be glazed on the *under*, or invisible, side) and certain remembered gaps in the tiling round the drawing-room fireplace, when my eye encountered a terse request: "Do Not Touch."

* * *

SO WITH SUITABLE expressions of admiration—and it was entirely admirable and, as mother had said, all their own idea—we reviewed the treasures of archaeology; the ex-blow lamp which had now become, by sheer love of history, a "Roman Lantern"; the fragments of the old bread-bin now labeled "Roman Potery" (sic) and the piece of one of Mr. Tate's sugar-boxes displayed as part of a chariot. The metalwork of our Germanic forefathers was represented by two dust-bin lids ticketed as "Saxon Shields," but for me what the French call "the piece of resistance" was the "Roman Remains." Here, with a dark hint of tragedy, was a little circle of glass beads and small bones. Here was a lesson in human mutability and the vanity of things. Here was a thought, indeed, for a museum. Here was — or were these rather earthy knucklebones part of something that once had been what the Negro called "de dawg's dinner"?

The Twins, having seen that our attention had been drawn to each item in turn, now smilingly showed us out. Their Museum was nothing if not up-to-date. I had not noticed, on entering, that the Museum door had its own self-closing device—a cord running through a screw-ring and weighted with a discarded cricket bat. It worked every time, too!

The Museum funds, we understand, are accumulating toward the purchase of a new football. Elizabeth and I are proud to have been contributors. And we think that we had a pretty good penny's worth.

A. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Reproduced by Courtesy of Mrs. Oscar Ashcroft

"FLORAL BASKET": *An Overmantel Painted in Tempera by Maxwell Armfield*

FAMILIAR association of hearth and home focuses interest on the chimney-piece. An overmantel may, therefore, successfully accomplish two things. It may be an important decoration in itself and also the means of pulling together the whole color scheme of the room. When designing this lovely floral panel, Mr. Maxwell Armfield had to consider strongly contrasted light walls and dark furnishings. To enhance these without a jarring note, an expert harmony of soft colors was needed, framed in a white enameled fireplace.

To produce this decorative painting, naturalistic and formal in composition, the artist chose tempera, the medium used by Botticelli. It permits smoothness of surface, delicate gradations of tone and transparency of color, tender yet luminous.

In the golden basket of flowers, set against a serene sky after sundown, shades of grayish blue, pink and soft orange predominate. A few touches of deep color link it up with the old mahogany in the room. The flowers gain added grace from the severely formal treatment of the basket and the strong horizontal line of the windowsill. Introduction of the distant snow-capped peaks was inspired by the owner's interest in mountaineering.

The artist has made a special study of tempera painting. He has enriched his practical work by research and experiment; on the history and revival of this medium, he writes authoritatively.

K. J. M.

Three Wrens

IT WAS when I was blackberrying:
The first I knew of them
Was a sharp strong "churr-rring" sound.
Immense, for so small a bird
It seemed impossible.
Yet there he was;
Little Cock Wren,
Chattering and clattering his rapier beak.
And bobbing up and down,
His tail most jaunty, held aloft,
His eye-stripe lending him a smartness
Indescribable. And then!
A second note sounded and behold!
A second wren, and then a third,
All hopping and bobbing on the bramble bush
Not two yards off.
I stood and watched them, loving them,
And grateful for the miracle of birds;
And grateful for three little wrens,
So unafraid and cheerful,
Hopping and bobbing on the bramble bush.

MOLLY KERR

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The Woodcutter Himself

THE school line straggled down the path and out onto the road. Mademoiselle watched while the last little girl clicked the wooden gate shut, then came running up to join the others.

Overhead the sky was unbelievably blue, and against it sparkled the jagged silver peaks of the Dents du Midi. The evergreens, peeping over the fences, were snow-trimmed; long icicles clung to the gables of the houses; the girls' cheeks were pink. Mademoiselle, herself, who was tall and always wore gray, had on red woolen gloves and the green scarf her nephew had sent her from Zurich.

Eleven pairs of galoshes made tracks in the snow. Helga stopped to pick up her muff, flapping a pair of yellow pigtails as she bent down. Past the houses they all marched, to a wooden sign-post that announced the woods.

* * *

THERE, SUDDENLY, THEY were among the tall pines, in twilight shadows. The snow had caught in the upper branches of the trees; scarcely any of it had reached the ground. The little girls' voices dropped to whispers. One dared not speak too loudly, for fear of disturbing the loveliness.

Here, in the midst of winter, they had once found yellow primroses. Birds and squirrels appeared sometimes from out of the bushes. This must be the place where the little old woodcutter lived.

In every fairy tale they could remember there was always a woodcutter who had a tiny hut, deep among the pines. He had a beautiful daughter, too, with braids as long as Helga's and plump little hands like Yvonne's; but she went barefoot, hunting for firewood, until one day she met a young prince who had lost his way.

There was another battered sign-post near by. This was probably where the royal charger was tethered, while the prince searched for signs of human habitation. Oh, if only they could find the woodcutter's little hut! But Mademoiselle never let them stray among the trees. It was hard enough, she said, to keep ten little girls in sight, and with their galoshes on, even along the road.

* * *

SUDDENLY MADEMOISELLE PULLED out her round gold watch and looked at it.

"Nous allons rentrer," she remarked with a little smile; so the line turned round and headed back for the school.

Sometime, perhaps, Mademoiselle might forget to bring her watch; then they could find the woodcutter's hut. The little girls sighed. Mademoiselle never seemed to forget things.

Slowly the line walked back through the cold fragrant air, stopping to toss a snowball at a pine-trunk or to hunt for the tiny footprints of birds. They could see the open roadway ahead now.

An old man was walking toward them. He leaned, with the weight of a bundle on his shoulders. As he passed the line, and disappeared among the trees, the little girls saw that he was carrying a rusted ax in his hand. They had seen the woodcutter himself!

E. F. H.

River in Winter

Now when the breath flows silver on the air,
The river, frosted like a sheet of stars,
Swings motionless below the hill; the trees
Above its bank, snow-sculptured in a frieze.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

As Japan Sees Beauty

IF BEAUTY is the essence of nature, it finds heightened expression in the pleasing landscapes of Japan. In no country has art put its touch on so many things and on so many small and commonplace things. Art, indeed, seems to rival nature and to spread beauty over the whole of life.

The people's love for the beautiful, shown in the creation of fine arts during ages of isolation, now expresses itself in the rare skill, the elegant touch and esthetic embellishment given to the practical arts in this new age of industrialism.

Good taste has contributed to the unparalleled industrial success of Japan. A refined taste, looked upon by the world as a luxury, may turn out to be a necessity, adding strength to a nation. Yet from Plato down to the present, warnings have been sounded, as if beauty were a weakness to a nation, a source of vanity and an appeal to pride. Even in Japan this attitude has been marked, as is seen in the decided preference for black and white, the intellectual, rather than for color, the emotional in art.

Though Japanese art is influenced by natural beauty it had its source in foreign traditions. The arts of China, India and, remotely, Greece, after passing through the medium of the Japanese mind, took on local color, as rays of light are changed by different atmospheres. . . .

An abundance of rain and the warm ocean current from the south, together with the hot summer sun, explain the rich vegetation which clothes the mountain ranges. Inlets, bays and mountain lakes afford still water with sharply defined reflections.

"I put my hand into the water
of the lake and tried to touch
the clouded mountain peak."

Numerous waterfalls and deep gorges are screened by overhanging branches of trees. Frozen waterfalls with countless icicles shimmering in the sunlight are seen from mountain roads in the winter. Snow falls at rare intervals and piles up on every little branch and twig, and is soon gone.

The rainy season with its daily downpour of showers fills up the ponds for the rice fields, and the autumn storms drive horizontal raindrops deep into the forests and mountain sides, making of Japan a well-watered garden.

Wordsworth said that there are two powers in nature, the power of the mountains and the power of the sea. There is really a third power in nature, the power of the prairie, as anyone knows who has seen the setting sun like a ball of fire burning its path down through the dark horizon of one of our Western prairies.

The Japanese say: "Mountains without sea do not make scenery; the sea without mountains does not make scenery. Combined they make a landscape."

The tender feeling the people have toward nature is shown in the following poem:

"The cherry blossoms are passing out.
I am so fond of them that I grudge
even a night's sleep."

If a foreigner went to the Ueno Station in April and found difficulty in approaching the ticket office because of the crowds, and noticed posters advertising special excursion rates, he might wonder what it was all about. The stir has its source in love for nature and the out-of-doors. The throngs which crowd the special trains, taking advantage of reduced rates, are heading for some place famous for its cherry blossoms. The great crush before the third-class ticket office shows a predominance of plain people. . . .

Japan is deceptive in size due to the miniature quality of the landscape. Placed opposite our Atlantic seaboard the islands would extend from Newfoundland to Cuba. This affords them every variety of climate, and an additional change of temperature is obtained by climbing any of the small mountain ranges that rise everywhere. The coast is broken by many bays, inlets, white sandy beaches, and countless small islands. Cliffs and beaches alternate to give variety to the shore line. Pine trees grow to the water's edge and afford the ideal foreground tracery so sought after by painters and photographers.—From "Beauty in Japan," by SAMUEL H. WAINWRIGHT, JR. (New York: Putnam.)

"Good-by!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT an uplifted sense of safety and protection should go forth with the oft-repeated phrase, "Good-by!" when we remember that it is a contraction of "God be with ye"! The words are indeed a prayer when voiced in their true meaning, and should carry happiness with them. Yet they are commonly used only in the sense of farewell or parting.

Spoken with the understanding of man's oneness with God, and his safety and continuance in Him, the "Good-by!" which implies "God be with ye" cannot become clouded with the thought of separation. Has not this thought arisen because mankind has believed in a world of limitation, where time and distance have power to swallow up happy conditions, and to separate individuals who are loved?

Those who investigate Christian Science and seek to become childlike and receptive of its spiritual truths, soon find that there is healing to be found for every condition unlike good, and this includes the needed healing of the false sense of "Good-by!"

On page 587 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "God," in part, as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal." This true sense of God covers the three great verities of His being, namely, omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. From the same book (p. 591) the student learns that man is "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." This means that man, being spiritual, includes by reflection all Mind's ideas. Thus man is never separated from the ideas he includes and from what he knows of God and His creation.

The human mind alone materializes and personalizes its own misconceptions, and then declares it can be separated from them.

Christian Science lifts human thought into spiritual light by revealing the great fact that the only Mind, reflected by spiritual man, is God, and that the ideas of divine Mind are never separated from their source. God's ideas are forever embraced in Love; they are included in Love's "full representation," which is man. Christian Science reveals that the qualities and attributes of God, which are expressed by spiritual man, are all that can ever be loved, and that since these remain in God they are never lost. As we realize these truths, and refuse to allow any suggestion to darken, lessen, or eliminate them from our thought, we gain "the fruit of the Spirit," which is peace. In this way the truth of being exchanges the false, separative sense of "Good-by!" for the true sense expressed in the words, "God be with ye," for God's presence, power, and love are ever with each one of us.

This truth is a practical help to anyone who honestly turns to it for enlightenment. A student of Christian Science awoke one morning conscious of the words from Isaiah: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem. And when ye see this, your heart shall rejoice." Pondering these words, she clearly realized why one should rejoice—even because God's comforting, sustaining, eternal ideas are infinite and ever present. Throughout the day she was conscious of her unity with God, and of the eternal oneness of Love and its ideas, and her consciousness was filled with peace and joy. Towards evening she received a letter reminding her of the belief of separation from a loved one. As she read the words of human sympathy, with its suggestions of deprivation and loss, she realized that the world's misconception of "Good-by!" has no place in God's universe, because the ever-presence of Spirit admits of no separation between God's ideas. Her heart was filled with gratitude that the practical teachings of Christian Science had been thus demonstrated in her need.

Mrs. Eddy, who understood so wonderfully the love which brings friends together, and the great joy of sharing the treasures of Truth, knew, too, that her students could prove, as she did, that "space is no separator of hearts" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150). Step by step we may prove this, and rise on wings of joy. Thus does our "Good-by!" become a happy address in which the sense of loss and of separation through personal sense gives place to Love's ever-presence and protection, for one indeed becomes conscious that in all God's beautiful kingdom there is no absence of His qualities, and that the angels of His presence guard us, and His mighty power enfolds all in tender mother-love and care.

Touchingly has Mrs. Eddy written in her poem "Come Thou" (Poems, p. 36):

"Be patient, waiting heart:
Light, Love divine
Is here, and thine;
You therefore cannot part."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Lebe wohl!"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erschienenen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS für ein zuversichtliches Gefühl der Sicherheit und des Schutzes doch den oft wiederholten Gruß „Lebe wohl!" begleiten sollte, wenn wir bedenken, daß er in dem Sinne von „Gott mit dir!" gebraucht wird! Die zwei Worte sind in der Tat ein Gebet, wenn sie in ihrer wahren Bedeutung gesprochen werden, und sie sollten Freudigkeit hervorrufen. Leider werden sie gewöhnlich nur als inhaltsleerer Abschiedsgruß gebraucht.

Mit dem Verständnis von des Menschen Einssein mit Gott und seiner Sicherheit und seinem Fortbestehen in Ihm gesprochen, kann das „Lebe wohl!", das „Gott mit dir!" bedeutet, durch keinen Trennungsgedanken getrübt werden. Geht denn dieser Gedanke nicht daraus hervor, daß die Menschheit an eine Welt der Begrenzung glaubt, in welcher Zeit und Entfernung die Macht haben, freudige Zustände zu vernichten und frohe Menschen, die sich lieben, zu trennen?

Wer sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertieft und kindlich für ihre geistigen Wahrheiten empfänglich zu werden trachtet, findet bald, daß sie für jeden dem Guten unähnlichen Zustand Heilung bietet, und dies schließt die notwendige Heilung des falschen Sinnes von „Lebe wohl!" in sich.

Auf Seite 587 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy „Gott" u. a. wie folgt: „Der große Ich Bin; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige". Dieser wahre Sinn von Gott umfaßt die drei großen Wahrheiten Seines Wesens, nämlich: Allwissenheit, Allgegenwart und Allmacht. Aus demselben Buche (S. 591) erfährt der Schüler, daß der Mensch „die zusammengesetzte Idee des unendlichen Geistes; das geistige Bild und Gleichnis Gottes; die volle Darstellung des Gemüts" ist. Dies bedeutet, daß der Mensch geistig ist und durch Widerspiegelung alle Ideen des Gemüts in sich schließt. Demnach ist der Mensch von den Ideen, die er in sich schließt, und von diesem, was er über Gott und Seine Schöpfung weiß, nie getrennt.

Nur das menschliche Gemüt macht seine eigenen falschen Begriffe materiell und persönlich und erklärt dann, daß es von ihnen getrennt werden könne.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hebt das menschliche Denken zum geistigen Licht empor, indem es die große Tatsache enthüllt, daß das einzige Gemüt, das der geistige Mensch widerspiegelt, Gott ist, und daß die Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts nie von ihrem Ursprung getrennt sind. Gottes Ideen sind auf ewig in der Liebe geborgen. Sie sind in der „vollen Darstellung" der Liebe, d. h. im Menschen eingeschlossen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß wir überhaupt nur die Eigenschaften und Merkmale Gottes, die der geistige Mensch ausdrückt, lieben können, und daß sie nie verloren gehen, da sie in Gott bleiben. Wenn wir diese Wahrheiten erkennen und keine Einflüsterung sie trüben, schmälern oder aus unserem Denken verdrängen lassen, gewinnen wir „die Frucht des Geistes"—Frieden. In dieser Weise tauscht die Wahrheit des Seins den falschen, trennenden Sinn des „Lebe wohl!" gegen den wahren Sinn aus, den die Worte „Gott mit dir" ausdrücken; denn Gottes Gegenwart, Macht und Liebe begleiten immer jeden von uns.

Diese Wahrheit ist für jeden, der ehrlich bei ihr Aufklärung sucht, eine praktische Hilfe. Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft erwachte eines Morgens mit dem klaren Verständnis der Worte aus dem Propheten Jesaja: „Ich will euch trösten, wie einen seine Mutter tröstet; ja ihr sollt an Jerusalem ergötzt werden. Ihr werdet's sehen, und euer Herz wird sich freuen". Als sie über diese Worte nachdachte, wurde ihr auch klar, warum man sich freuen sollte: weil Gottes tröstende, erhaltende, ewige Ideen unendlich und immer gegenwärtig sind. Den ganzen Tag hindurch war sie sich ihres Einsseins mit Gott und des ewigen Einsseins der Liebe mit ihren Ideen bewußt, und ihr Bewußtsein war von Frieden und Freude erfüllt. Gegen Abend erhielt sie einen Brief, der sie an die Annahme der Trennung von einem lieben Angehörigen erinnerte. Als sie die Worte menschlichen Beileids mit seinen Anspielungen auf Entbehrung und Verlust las, erkannte sie, daß die falsche Vorstellung der Welt von „Lebe wohl!" in Gottes Weltall keinen Raum hat, weil die Allgegenwart des Geistes keine Trennung zwischen den Ideen Gottes zuläßt. Ihr Herz war von Dankbarkeit erfüllt, daß die anwendbaren Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft ihr in ihrer Lage so bewiesen worden waren.

Mrs. Eddy, die die Liebe, die Freunde zusammenführt, und die große Freude des Teilens der Schätze der Wahrheit mit anderen so wunderbar verstand, wußte auch, daß ihre Schüler wie sie beweisen können, daß „Raum die Herzen nicht trennen kann" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 150). Wir können dies Schritt für Schritt beweisen und uns freudig emporschwingen. So wird unser „Lebe wohl!" ein freudiger Gruß, in dem der Sinn des Verlustes und der Trennung durch persönliches Gefühl der Allgegenwart und dem Schutz der Liebe Raum gibt; denn man wird sich in der Tat bewußt, daß es in dem ganzen herrlichen Reich Gottes keine Abwesenheit seiner Eigenschaften gibt, und daß die Engel Seiner Gegenwart uns behüten und Seine mächtige Kraft alle in zärtlicher Mutterliebe und Fürsorge umschließt.

Liebevoll schreibt Mrs. Eddy in ihrem Gedicht „Komme Du" (Gedichte, S. 36):

„Sei geduldig, wartendes Herz:
Das Licht, die göttliche Liebe
Ist hier und dein;
Du kannst dich daher nicht trennen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Saves $1,000,000 on Welfare; 'Gas' Tax for Roads Petition Filed

Boston Today

Welfare Work Shows Big Drop

Savings of more than a million dollars in expenditures for the year, with practically another month to go before closing the books, was reported today by the Overseers of the Public Welfare. With this drop in expense is recorded a drop of 6033 welfare accounts as of Nov. 28.

Dependent aid, mothers' aid, old-age assistance and salaries and administrative expenses involved the spending of $10,683,115 last year in the 11 months' period. The total for this year is $9,662,252—a saving of $1,020,863.

In 1935 the overseers handled 28,994 cases. To date, this year, the total is 22,961, a decrease of 6033.

Today's decreases are in line with a prediction made some time ago by Director John C. L. Dowling, who interpreted today's figures as due entirely to the pick-up in business. Mr. Dowling repeated that the supply is still unable to equal the demand for skilled labor.

Mathematically, the decrease in the total expended is traceable also to shifting a large number of persons off the city's dependent aid books to the old-age assistance rolls of the Government. Under the Government plan the city pays only one-sixth of the costs. Since the old-age assistance program went into effect Sept. 1 the city has been gradually transferring hundreds of persons to Government aid, beginning with an initial shift of 2000 within two weeks after the program went into effect.

WPA Workers Dropping Out

Additional support to the rapidly growing conviction that prosperity is returning was seen today in the fact that here in Massachusetts more than 400 Works Progress Administration workers are weekly leaving the relief rolls voluntarily for positions in private employment.

This announcement came from Lieut.-Col. John J. McDonough, new State WPA Administrator, who last night took over the office as successor to Paul Edwards, who has been appointed chief examiner of the National WPA in Washington.

This absorption of relief workers by private industry has been going on for the past six months and is nationwide, declared Colonel McDonough, as he partially outlined new WPA policies and procedures for this State.

Although official confirmation from Washington is lacking, the Administrator declared that a sharp reduction in WPA personnel will be carried out before the end of the year, reducing materially the 112,000 workers employed on various projects throughout the State.

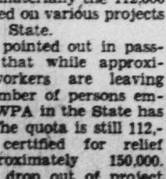
It should be pointed out in passing, however, that while approximately 400 workers are leaving weekly, the number of persons employed by the WPA in the State has not changed. The quota is still 112,000. Persons certified for relief number approximately 150,000. When workers drop out of project jobs, therefore, their places are taken immediately by persons from the certified lists, so that at all times the State quota is filled. Not until Washington changes this figure, are more or less persons on the relief rolls.

In preparation for the expected quota reduction, Colonel McDonough said, a survey of all relief workers is now going on. Their status with regard to present need is being investigated, in view of the fact that during the past few years their financial affairs may have taken turns for the better. Any workers found to be no longer in need of relief will be the first to be dismissed, he said.

After taking the oath of office, Colonel McDonough had nothing but praise for Mr. Edwards, whom he termed "an inspiring leader." As WPA Administrator here since last February, Mr. Edwards directed the spending of approximately $75,000,000 in federal funds for many types of work, including flood prevention, repair, highway and sidewalk projects and roadside beautification.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature about 15 to 18 degrees; Wednesday cloudy, with rising temperature; possibly snow Wednesday night; moderate north to northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by snow at night.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday snow flurries and somewhat warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north to northeast winds over the north portion and increasing northeast winds over the south portion; weather generally fair tonight; Wednesday cloudy, followed by snow over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	19	Minneapolis	20	26
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	52	72
Chicago	22	23	New York	14	17
Denver	24	27	Norfolk	30	34
Helena	20	28	Philadelphia	18	24
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	25	28	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	60	64	Washington	14	16
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 1.
B—Minimum, Nov. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:45 p. m., 11.7 feet.
Wednesday, 1:33 a. m., 10.6ft, 1:6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Monitor Newscast This P. M. Canceled

Owing to the scheduling today of President Roosevelt's address from the Inter-American conference on peace at Buenos Aires at 5 p. m., the late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" is canceled.

On Wednesday, Dec. 2, the early afternoon period will be heard at 1:15 p. m., eastern standard time, on account of a special speaking program which is being heard over the network at the usual hour.

The late afternoon period at 5 p. m. on Wednesday will be heard as usual.

Radio Operators Aboard Ships Quit

In the maritime strike, in which it appears that everybody is at sea except the seamen, further complications were added today when union radio operators walked out following a general strike order issued last night by New York headquarters of the American Radio Telegraphists Association. The radio operators now line up with the striking seamen of the left wing of the International Seamen's Union intercoastal service strike and the striking engineers and deck officers.

This latest move will affect Boston practically not at all. While the local association, according to Richard Golden, executive secretary, plans to take 50 to 75 operators off the vessels calling at Boston, particularly the 38 vessels engaged in the coal trade, operators declared today that they would sail their vessels without radio operators.

Under the law vessels carrying 50 passengers or crew are required to have a radio operator on duty. The colliers calling here carry no such complement of men and therefore the operators are within their rights in dropping the communications officers.

Mr. Golden reported at noon that the operator on the Collier William N. Page which arrived this morning from Norfolk had left his ship and also the operators of the Transportation and the Berkshire. The last named had not reached here at the time Mr. Golden's announcement was made.

The Eastern Steamship Lines are not handicapped by the walkout of radio operators. It was explained that the company employs non-union operators following a dispute a year ago with the union.

New Destroyer Gridley Launched

First one-stacked destroyer in the Western Hemisphere, the U. S. S. Gridley, was launched today at Fore River shipyards in Quincy.

One long and narrow smokestack nearly amidships distinguishes the new $4,000,000 vessel from the four-stacked vessels of wartime fleets, and the two-stacked destroyers in general use today. The Gridley has been preceded by vessels of its type in Europe, but the United States is introducing it among naval nations of this Hemisphere.

Armed with torpedo tubes and five-inch guns, the Gridley is 334 feet long at the water line, and resembles a small cruiser more than the old type of destroyer of a few years ago.

Named in honor of Charles V. ("You may fire when you are ready") Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's famous flagship Olympia during the Spanish-American War, the destroyer was christened by his daughter, Mrs. Louis Buddy 3d.

Holiday Trade Sends Imports Up

Toys, tree ornaments, and dainties imported for the Christmas menu, swelled the surge of imports that passed over Boston's ocean terminals last week.

Germany, Japan, Czechslovakia, all sent toys, while the cosmopolitan population of New England ordered home cured bacon from Ireland, cheese from Sweden, plum pudding from England, pate de foie gras from France.

All will be ready for distribution within a few days, including nuts, dates and figs, indicating to customs officials a busy and prosperous year-end for the thousands of water front workers from longshoremen to rail and truck operators.

This was disclosed today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, who pointed out that the imports for consumption last week was double the value of those in the corresponding week last year, despite a five-day week due to the Thanksgiving day holiday. It was one of the highest weeks for value of imports this fiscal year, Mr. Maynard declared, as the steady movement of foreign goods to Boston continues unabated.

Imports for consumption last week were valued at $3,200,355 contrasted with $1,503,567 a year ago. Statistically, the records show:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Imports for warehouse	$697,260	$261,288
Withdrawn from warehouse	725,103	242,772
West receipts	*743,666	*619,399
Duties collected	900,348	404,390

*Pounds.

M. I. T. Given $23,000

Gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology amounting to more than $23,000 were announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Institute, at the meeting of the council of the Technology Alumni Association at Walker Memorial last night.

Boston Today

Gas Tax for Roads Petition Is Filed

Massachusetts motorists today opened their statewide drive to prevent the diversion of highway funds to other than highway construction by filing a petition with 50,000 names attached for an initiative referendum on the issue. The petition was filed by Capt. E. C. Benway of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

The petition was described by Captain Benway as the culmination of several years of effort by his organization and various motorist groups throughout the state to keep Massachusetts' skirts clean of the gas tax diversion wave sweeping the country. Little success has attended these efforts, the legislators authorizing the shifting of $10,000,000 from the highway fund two years ago, followed by an $8,000,000 shift in 1935.

The diverted funds went into the state general fund and were used largely to help pay off some of the State's indebtedness. Although Massachusetts was late in falling in with the anti-diversion band wagon, the rebellion of motorists has been quicker and more sure-footed here than in other states.

The filing of the petition will give Massachusetts voters a chance to insert an amendment in the Constitution recapturing highway funds for the highways.

Biggest Buying In Years Forecast

That pink-cheeked baby doll and polished metal train will not remain on Boston department store shelves for long if the predictions of L. F. Whidden, general agent of the Railway Express Agency, prove true.

Boston is due for the heaviest Christmas buying in years, according to Mr. Whidden. Visioning a public purse with many more millions than in 1935, Mr. Whidden stated, "It looks as though the American public will spend not far from $4,000,000,000 for holiday gifts."

Local industries and stores should be among the first to profit from more widespread buying demand this month, he added. His own firm of 56,000 employees in 23,000 cities and towns is optimistically preparing for a record-breaking traffic.

Promising deliveries by express on Christmas Day, Mr. Whidden adds a plea for "early shopping and early shipping."

Auto Excise Tax Takes $1.24 Jump

Automobile owners will pay $1.24 more on every $1000 valuation on their cars next year, according to Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, today. In other words, the motorist who paid $33.38 on his $1000 car last year will have to contribute $34.62 to the tax department next year.

In making this announcement, Mr. Long declared that the new rise marks the seventh straight year that the automobile excise tax has been raised from its original base of $29.65 in 1929. With the exception of 1930, when the tax dropped 53 cents on $1000, there has been a steady if slow increase.

The method of computing the automobile excise tax labels it as a clear barometer of rising taxation throughout the Commonwealth. The figure per thousand is arrived at by taking all the local tax rates, adding them together and then taking the average for the excise tax. The tax reveals that Massachusetts property owners, real estate and otherwise, will pay $4.97 more in 1937 on every $1000 valuation than they did in 1929.

Actual revenues obtained from the automobile excise have fallen off almost one-half since 1929 despite the rising rate. In 1929, revenues were $10,363,324. In 1935, the figure had dropped to $5,600,000. The reason for the decline was given as fewer car registrations through the depression and the tendency to buy lower-priced cars.

Textile Unions Adopt Pressure Politics Plans

New Methods Proposed for Gaining Higher Wages and Fewer Hours

Meetings Continue

Principal Interest Centers in Obtaining Passage of Ellenbogen Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1—Having put thoughts of a general strike aside for the nonce, leaders of the United Textile Workers of America—the most potent of the textile labor groups—today turned their attention to promotion of new methods by which they may achieve the desired ends of higher wages and fewer hours of work.

As the new situation unrolled, it appeared that, in a general way, textile labor has decided to lay down the sword and pick up the arts of persuasion.

In New Ways

That is not to say that labor expects to become supine to the will of employers. Not in the least. It appears they have decided that in the light of present political and economic conditions they have opportunity to make headway in new ways.

They are planning, in short, to play pressure politics to an extent greater than ever before.

Meetings which began over the week end between Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U. T. W., and Messrs. Horace A. Riviere and Francis J. Gorman, vice-presidents, and others, to launch the new policy continued here today.

Mr. Gorman will have charge of the Washington activities of the U. T. W., and is assuring himself of strong support from the workers at home by explaining to them just precisely what he will want when the National Congress convenes.

Pressure at Home

Possibly Mr. Gorman has studied leaves from the pages of Washington's most successful lobbyists who long ago found that pressure at home is more potent than appeals beneath the Capitol's dome. Their methods, described as "turning the heat on a Congressman, was simply to organize a campaign in the individual Senator and Representative's home district so that a quantity of letters and telegrams arrived, building up the impression that a large group of voters was interested in the passage of a certain bill.

With several hundred thousand members, and with influence extending into high commercial and political places, it is agreed that the UTW could turn on a quantity of heat in comparison with which the previous efforts of lobbyists would pale like a Boy Scout's campfire contrasted with a holocaust in the tropics.

Ellenbogen Bill

Principal UTW interest will be centered in the National Textile Act, or Ellenbogen bill, as it is also called. This provides for federal regulation of hours and wages—probably a 35-hour week and uniform wages for similar types of work throughout the industry—and also provides for collective bargaining guarantees.

But the UTW is also interested, Mr. Gorman disclosed, in the Lundine bill. This places the full responsibility for paying the Social Security fees and unemployment insurance on the employer.

Even while deciding not to push ahead with strike plans and to organize their political resources instead, the union officials emphasized they will not entirely relinquish the threat of strike.

Protect Rights

"We want legislation," Mr. Gorman stated, "that will protect our right to strike, protect our pickets and the other privileges that should be recognized."

In discussing the present situation, Mr. Gorman disclosed that the recent developments of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee on Industrial Organization may result in strengthening the political situation of the UTW.

He explained that the organization program discussed here was entirely along the vertical lines. He

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Boys of Sprague School on Strike

By a Staff Photographer

Pupils in Two Wellesley, Mass., Public Schools Are Supported by Parents in Opposition to Doubling of Classes

Jobs of $8000 a Year Down Wait Filling by Governor; Tax and Works Terms Expire

Utilities Chairman Expected to Retain Post—Parole Board Position Hangs in Balance—Unsalaried Places Open

Dec. 1, the date which makes possible the paying of political debts by outgoing chief executives, because it is the termination date of many state appointments, provides Governor Curley with 20 more positions to fill before he leaves Beacon Hill.

The jobs pay up to $8000 a year, although several of the positions carry no salary at all, such as trustees of various institutions.

Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, holding the highest paid position now opening, seems certain to be reappointed. His reduction of public utility rates by several million dollars is one of the outstanding results of Governor Curley's administration. And the Governor is not forgetting.

Tax Appeals

The term of John W. Wright, member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, also expires. A drive is being made to influence the Governor to retain Mr. Wright, considered one of the State's foremost tax authorities. What the Governor plans, however, has not been divulged. He has several political followers who would appreciate the appointment, not the least of whom is Senator James G. Moran, the retiring Republican president of the Senate, who aided the Governor in several close legislative contests. Until recently it was expected he would be appointed to a lucrative position, but now there is some doubt whether he will receive a gubernatorial reward. The tax appeal board position pays $7000 a year.

Works

In the State Department of Public Works, the term of Frank E. Lyman, associate commissioner of public works, also expires today. Frank Kane, assistant secretary to the Governor and one of the major sources of controversy in the Governor's office in the last two years, wants the position which pays $6000 annually. It is possible he will get it, but if he does his appointment will double the Republican attack upon the public works department.

The term of Richard K. Hale, the other associate commissioner of public works, expired some time ago. He is a holdover. The Governor may oust him and give the job to one of his followers; but as in the case of Mr. Wright, a campaign is being waged to retain Mr. Hale.

Next in importance for reason of salary, is the $4500 position of the State Parole Board, now held by Matthew Bullock. Mr. Bullock was the hardest fighter against an attempt by the Executive Council to weaken the parole system some time ago. It is believed his stout defense of the parole board's actions resulted in the Council backing down openly.

Despite the fact that Mr. Bullock is considered one of the foremost parole authorities in the State, few seem to expect the Governor to retain him in office. If the Governor does reappoint him, the action is likely to cause surprise at the State House.

William H. Ensign, member of the Massachusetts Racing Commission, comes to the end of his term also today. Several persons are after his position, which carries a $4000 salary.

Other positions, thrown open to the Governor's appointive power, include:

James J. Sughrue, Northbridge, director of registration, $2400.

S. Carl Sottile, Boston, Board of Registration of Barbers, $2500.

Raymond V. McNamara, Haverhill, associate commissioner of labor and industries, $3000.

Melvin B. Breath, Chelsea, member, Metropolitan District Commission, $2500.

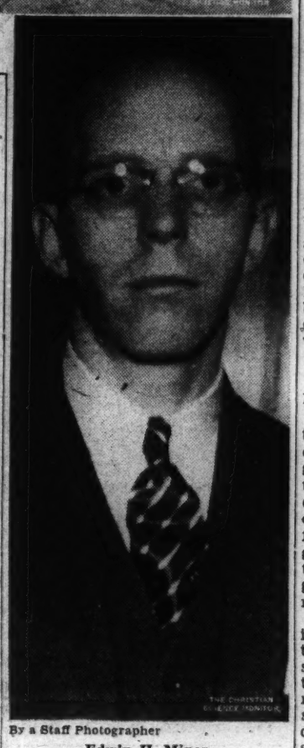
John Carroll, Boston, part-time position, State Board of Housing, maximum, $1000 annually.

John F. Walsh, Lowell, part-time position of Board of Registration in Pharmacy, $700.

G. Wilbur Thompson, Newton, part-time position on Board of Examiners of Plumbers, $500.

Unpaid

Non-salaried positions, the terms of which expire today, include: George Crompton, Worcester, and Francis J. Murphy, Salem, advisory board, Department of Public Welfare; Herbert H. Winslow, Lynn, commissioner on firemen's relief; P. A. O'Connell, Boston, and Roger Putnam, Springfield, advisory board Department of Education; Ada J. Danforth, Boston, and B. Preston Clark, Cohasset, advisory board, Division of Immigration and Americanization; Oscar A. Dudley, Shrewsbury, trustee, Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.



By a Staff Photographer

Edwin H. Miner

Superintendent of Schools, Wellesley, Mass.

Firemen Miss Firemen's Ball! Reason?—Fire!

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1 (AP)—They held firemen's ball at the Municipal Auditorium last night but there were no firemen there—very few, anyhow.

About the time the ball was to start a three-alarm fire which caused $100,000 damage in the Loring Coes factory and storage building at the south side of the city called to duty all off-duty firemen in the city.

Some of the firemen, wearing dress clothes, were at the auditorium. Others were dressing at home. At 8:30 when Fire Chief and Mrs. Charles L. McCarthy were to lead the grand march, the hall was full of firemen's wives, sweethearts, and plain civilians. The march was postponed to 10:30 by which time the chief appeared. At that time, too, some of the firemen began to percolate into the auditorium. Most, however, were cold and tired. They eschewed dancing and hugged radiators.

A promised exhibition of "how to turn in an alarm," was out. The two firemen demonstrators were answering the one somebody else had turned in.

N. H. Auto Registrations Reach Record of 119,588

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1—With a record high registration of 119,588 motor vehicles in New Hampshire for the current year, it is estimated that every person in the state could go out riding at the same time in the automobiles listed.

Of those registered 96,893 are pleasure vehicles and 22,695 are commercial vehicles and trucks. Ten years ago the total automobile registration in New Hampshire was 88,901. In 1930 it was 111,553, and in 1935 the figure was 118,404.

Vermont Governor Released in Bail On Bank Charges

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 1 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith, charged with concealing alleged thefts from the bank which he heads, maintained today he would show he acted "with fidelity to my duties as a citizen and an officer" of the bank. The Governor of the Green Mountain State was arrested yesterday and charged with misprision of a felony, a charge made possible under an old Vermont common law.

Escorted to the courthouse here by High Sheriff Henry A. Adams, Governor Smith was released on $6000 bail furnished by former Republican Committeeman Earle Kinsley, an insurance company executive, and his wife.

Governor Smith's arrest followed the conviction of John J. Cocklin, former bookkeeper of the bank, for embezzling $124,000 from the Marble Savings Bank over a nine-year period, and the earlier conviction of Lathrop Baldwin, bank treasurer, who was charged with signing a false statement at the time the shortage was discovered.

Both Cocklin and Baldwin await sentence. Cocklin is free on $25,000 bail while Baldwin is at liberty under $6000.

In a statement last night Governor Smith said:

"In 1932, when the country was experiencing an unprecedented number of bank failures, I followed a course of conduct which seemed clearly imperative for protection of depositors of the Marble Savings Bank and at the same time consistent with good citizenship.

"However, the propriety of that action has been attacked. Today I went to the courthouse and voluntarily furnished bail to appear and defend my position. At the proper time and place I expect to make it clear that I acted with fidelity to my duties as a citizen and an officer of the Marble Savings Bank."

Cocklin was arrested June 30 last.

Upon Cocklin's arrest, Governor Smith said, "This is an old matter which was charged off and the bank is not now affected by it. The depositors lost nothing."

Like Governor Smith, Messrs. Clark, Stafford and Howard face charges of misprison of felony. The misprison charge was substituted for charges of being accessories after the fact to Cocklin's alleged thefts when Judge John S. Buttles agreed with Mr. Howard's attorney that the state's charge was "insufficient."

Defense counsel for the three maintain the misprison of felony is a misdemeanor and as such should be transferred from county court to the jurisdiction of municipal court.

Governor Smith is completing the last year of his two-year term as chief executive of Vermont. He did not seek re-election.

Double Grades Sustained By School Head

Wellesley Superintendent Plans Closing or Else Shifting Pupils

Race Issue Arises

Intervention by State Department of Education Declared Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 1—With announcement by Superintendent of Schools Edwin H. Miner that the Sprague School will be closed unless parents decide to send their children to classes, and with information from the State Department of Education that it will not intervene in the controversy, Wellesley's school conflict seemed to have reached a deadlock.

Meanwhile, 190 out of a total of 243 students at the Sprague and Fiske Schools were out "on strike" in protest against the school committee's new plan to double up classes. This means that one teacher has charge of two grades instead of only one.

The controversy reached a climax last night in a meeting presided over by Robert A. B. Cook, member of the School Committee, at the Wellesley Junior High School, when 500 parents alternately cheered and booed, as the new plan was attacked and defended by school heads and other speakers. The meeting was called by Superintendent of Schools Edwin H. Miner to explain the plan, but it soon got out of control and degenerated into a noisy gathering which accomplished nothing.

Miner's Statement

Mr. Miner today gave out the following statement:

"The meeting disclosed last night that what the Sprague School group objected to was the doubling up of grades and that they have allowed the issue to become entangled with other school matters; that apparently they refuse to consider the fairness of their demands for single grades, although another school in this town has operated with double grades because of an insufficient number of pupils.

"The new educational program is in effect at this time and will continue. In the event that the Sprague school district group do not return their children to school, the committee expects to close the Sprague school for regular classwork and distribute the children to other schools."

James D. Bresnahan, head of the advisory committee of the Sprague Parent-Teachers' Association, busied himself circulating the petition for intervention by the State Board of Education.

"The strike is on," he declared. "We've had no answer from the school committee. We were told last night they would have a meeting and let us know their decision. We waited until midnight, when the lights went out."

Parents

Mr. Bresnahan said that under the law, parents can keep their children out of school for 14 consecutive sessions—one week—after which they are punishable by a fine or some other penalty. The law also provides that the State Board may intervene in such an emergency as now exists in Wellesley.

Of a total 124 students at the Fiske school, 25 were present this morning. At the Sprague school, 19 out of 119 children appeared for classes. Several pupils were also absent from the Hardy school.

"It's against the law for me to tell you to keep your children out of school," Mr. Bresnahan shouted at the meeting last night, "but I want you to know that my three children are going to stay home until we settle this thing."

In a statement to the Monitor, Isaac Sprague chairman of the School Committee, explained the origin of the entire controversy which has shaken Wellesley for some time.

Done Before

"When the schools opened in Wellesley this fall," said Mr. Sprague, "there were two elementary schools (the Sprague and Fiske) where the enrollment did not seem to warrant the number of teachers. Most of the grades had classes of only 12 or 15 pupils, whereas nominally they should have 25 or 30.

"We decided to double up on classes.

"This doubling-up idea is nothing new in Wellesley," continued Mr. Sprague. "It has been tried for more than five years very satisfactorily at the Hardy School. You see, we are not giving them anything that hasn't been in effect for at least five years.

Racial

"Unfortunately the Fiske and Sprague schools are in the poorer section of the town, and the parents feel that they are being discriminated against—and they seem to feel it keenly. At one of the schools the children are mostly of Italian parentage. A few people don't like the proportions of American and Italian children. Prejudices have been worked upon until the situation is apparently out of control."

Under Contract

Answering charges by the protesting group that teachers would be discharged under the new plan, Mr. Sprague said that this was impossible, since the teachers are under contract.

"By doubling up," he said, "we can give education more efficiently and furnish extra instruction in cultural subjects such as art and music. It is all really a question of whether teachers are going to do half or full time work."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transformed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Claire Wilcoxon, Mady Corsell, Warren Ashe, Donald Meaker and Albert Dekker. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Dancing Sisters, Eddie Gary, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Othello," starring Walter Huston, assisted by Nan Sunderland, Robert Keith and others, in Shakespeare's tragedy. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:10. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:10.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. 10:15.

FINE ARTS — "Tannhauser," Viennese musical film, featuring Liane Haid. Hourly, 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN — "Oats and Mabel," with Marion Davies, Clark Gable and Allen Jenkins. 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Back to Bataan," 1, 3:40, 6, 8:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Be Careful," with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10, 1:30, 4:50, 8:05, 11:35. Also Warner Baxter and June Lang in "White Hunter." Fenway: 2:30, 6:00, 9:30. Paramount: 8, 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:00.

METROPOLITAN — "The Dionne Quintuplets in 'Reunion,'" featuring Jean Hersholt and Rochelle Hudson. 11:15 a. m., 1:00, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Bisque Doreen Natoli and his Alemite Brigadiers.

UNIVERSITY—"The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Memories of Bunker," "Fighting Marlin," "Royal Cafe," "Hisango Thai Action," "Color Classic Tour," "Jack Paloska Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 2:30 p. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT — Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates," "Let's Sing Again," with Henry Armetta and Bobby Breen.

BOSTON—"Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5:00, 7:15, 9:30. Stage: Eddie Caplon, Parkyakarkus, Jimmy Wallington, Jane Cooper and others.

KENMORE — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. (Same show all week).

MODERN—"Pigskin Parade," with Gladys George, John Howard and Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Valiant is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys George. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Dodsworth," with Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Back to Nature," with the Jones Family. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Jean Bedetti, violin-cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Bernard Eighero, pianist. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Willi Apel, pianist and musicologist. 8:30. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

STATLER HOTEL BALLROOM—Concert by Laurits Melchior, tenor; second in the series of the Boston Morning Musicales given for the benefit of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, 11.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Miniatures" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

BOSTON FRIENDSHIP TOUR—Tour of inspection of equipment and facilities of New England Telephone Company, Bowdoin Square, 1:45. Also, inspection of fire fighting equipment at Station No. 1, Bowdoin Square.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Henry Greeley presiding. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 13

Ship Models Perpetuate Tradition of Old Clipper Days

Bay State club carves miniatures of famous vessels that won fame on seven seas; models recently placed on exhibition in Boston

Gone are the days when full-rigged clipper ships hove anchor and left wakes across the seven seas, when strong gales carried away foretopsails and jibs, and forced lee rails under water. But the triumphs and accomplishments of nineteenth century shipbuilding, the era when progress in sailing ships reached its height, is fresh in the memories of old "salts" and marine enthusiasts.

Especially are these days remembered by the Bay State Ship Model Makers Club, Donald McKay Anchorage, whose members have turned to carving miniature ship models, exact in design and detail, as a means of perpetuating this interest.

Founded six years ago by Frank Ellis, the club today has 128 members all of whom have become imbued with the smack and tang of sea lore as a hobby. In spare time they work with tiny tools—inch-long planes and rat-tail files—to make their models as nearly perfect as possible.

Models Exhibited

Many of these models were on public view recently at the club's annual exhibit and open house, held on the fourth floor of the United Shoe Machinery building. Besides models of all types and nationalities, varying in scale from one-half inch to a foot down to a microscopic thirty-second of an inch to a foot, there was shown a varied assortment of other nautical objects such as scrimshaw work, wood carvings, paintings, figureheads and whaling gear.

Chief among the exhibits was a model of the American frigate Constitution, which was launched at Boston in 1797 to earn permanent fame in the annals of this country's naval history. Built as a club enterprise, with every member contributing some part, the model was finished last year. Its maze of shrouds and ratlines, running gear, masts and spars, lifeboats, gun ports and guns—all perfectly executed—testifies to the infinite patience exercized by the members in their attempt to portray Old Ironsides.

Model of Whaling Ship

Other exhibits included a model of the whaling barque Lagoda, executed by Alan M. MacIntire, master of the club, and one of the British clipper ship Cutty Sark. The latter, built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1869, was a three-master, with a length of 212.5 feet and a beam of 36 feet. The model, built to a one half inch to a foot scale, is correct in its running gear, pumps, small boats with oars, steering wheels, tiny blocks and pulleys. The hull, as in the case of most models, is hollowed and the deck is planked.

One of the fastest vessels in the American Navy in its time, the Continental gun brig Cabot, was modeled by Richard Orr. During the War of 1812, the brig was captured by the British frigate Milford and taken into the royal navy. Another model was a replica of the American privateer Swallow used during the War of 1812 to raid British ships.

Perhaps the most historical exhibit was the figurehead of the privateer Highflyer, which was commissioned at Baltimore in 1812. During the war the vessel captured many prizes to add strength to the American navy. The figurehead, owned by Charles Harris of Boston, is a replica of the American eagle, with wings outstretched and beak thrust forward. Beneath the eagle is the American shield, with 13 stripes, but only one star.

According to Mr. Harris, an authority on marine history, only one star appears on the shield because at that time petty jealousy was rife in the States. Each state thought itself the major one in the Union. The lone star, therefore, stood for the sovereign State of Maryland.

Not the least interesting of the models exhibited were two miniatures of the Sovereign of the Seas and the Lightning, built by Donald McKay. In view of the fact that the club is named after Mr. McKay, a word about his ability and finesse would not be out of place. A lover of ships from early youth, he served an apprenticeship in shipbuilding in New York. Later he moved to Newburyport, Mass., and then to Boston, where he established shipyards.

The superiority of the vessels he built won him recognition as a master of his craft. Not content with building good ships after the pattern of the past, he eliminated many inconveniences, combining a hitherto unknown beauty and comfort with speed and strength.

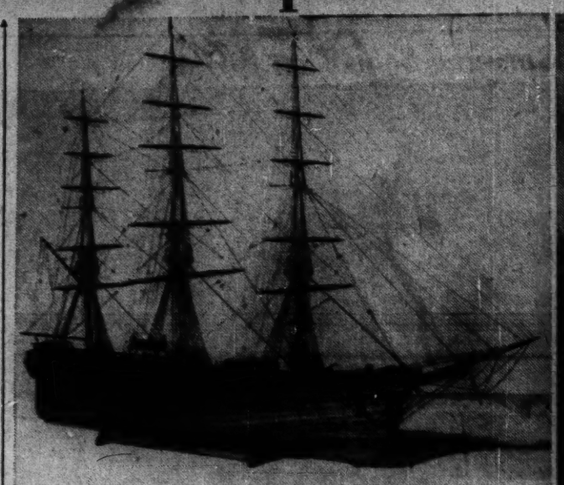
Clippers Brought Fame

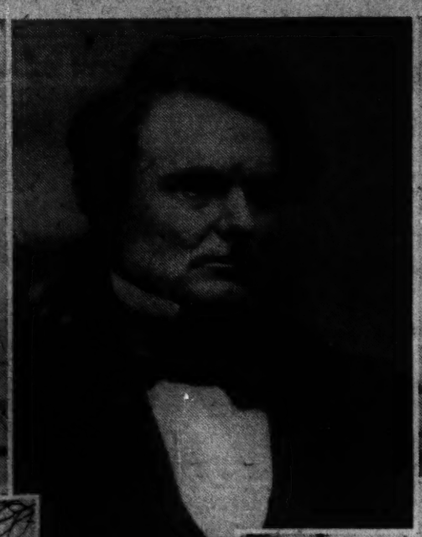
Although he also built packet ships, it is on the clippers that his fame chiefly rests. Although not the first to design a clipper, Mr. McKay brought this type of vessel to a pinnacle of beauty, swiftness and nautical perfection. The McKay clippers outsailed possibly all vessels afloat at the time, and many hold records which have never been challenged by ships of sail.

Among these record holders were the Flying Cloud and Lightning. The Flying Cloud's greatest exploit was the passage from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco in 89 days in 1851, a feat which was regarded as a triumph of the United States upon the seas. The Lightning is credited with the longest authenticated distance ever left astern by a sailing vessel in 24 hours—436 miles—entitling the vessel to the honor of being termed the swiftest ship that ever sailed the seas. According to marine authorities, it was not until some 30 years afterward that an ocean steamship bettered the Lightning's best day's run.

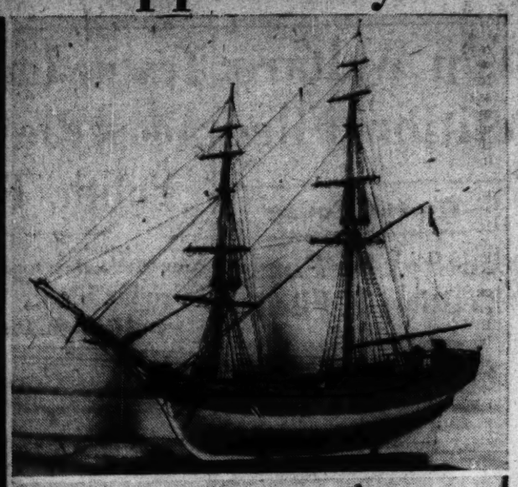
Not until 1933, was public recognition in a tangible form given to Mr. McKay's achievements. In that year, a monument was erected at Marine Park, on Castle Island in South Boston, at the base of which is a plaque listing the more famous of his trading ships, packets, barques, clippers, schooners, yachts and sloops.

Such ships inspire the Bay State modelers, who meet once a month to show other members of the crew what they have accomplished on their lathes or to explain how they made stays, shrouds and ratlines from fishline, shoe cord and glue.





Donald McKay



Officers of Model Makers Club

Lower—Standing (Left to Right): Guy Mellgren Jr., Supercargo; Frank Ellis, Founder; Ben C. Procter, Second Mate. Seated: Arthur F. Velmet, First Mate; Alan M. MacIntire, Master

By a Staff Photographer

Symbols of Marine Progress

Upper—Model of the Lightning, Built by Donald McKay in 1854—Model Made by J. Hagey

Center—Donald McKay's Home in East Boston

Lower—Figurehead of Privateer Highflyer, Commissioned at Baltimore, Md., in 1812

Unanimous Vote For Connecticut Jobless Relief

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—In an atmosphere free of any apparent partisanship, a special session of the Connecticut Legislature enacted last night an unemployment insurance law to conform with the Federal Social Security Act.

Without waiting for it to be engrossed, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross signed the bill in its original almost at once. The measure passed both houses unanimously.

No Contributions by Labor

As approved by the General Assembly, the bill will require workers to make no contributions. Otherwise, the measure differed little from that drafted by a commission named some time ago by the Governor.

The commission had proposed that employees contribute 1 per cent of their wages, the contribution not to exceed $30 a year.

State Retains Funds

Enactment of the bill assured Connecticut of 90 per cent of the pay-roll taxes the State's employers will be required to pay under the Social Security Act. All of the pay-roll tax would have been retained otherwise by the Federal Government.

Connecticut was the seventeenth State to enact an unemployment insurance law.

Textile Unions In Pressure Politics

(Continued from Page 9)

added that it was an about face from the original unionization program of the UTW.

Craft Organization

"In the early days, the United Textile Workers of America was built around the craft organization idea, Mr. Gorman said. As the industry grew and new methods were introduced we found that this plan was not meeting the needs of the workers and so we began the formation of unions along industrial lines."

"Before the C. I. O. was established we were working for the mass union, instead of the craft organization plan, and when the Committee on Industrial Organization became a reality we found that it was what our organization needed most for success," he said.

Continuing Mr. Gorman explained that under the old plan there was great uncertainty as to the success of protest movements. He said that outside unions often attempted to claim jurisdiction over workers in textile plants, and that clashes resulted. Then there were instances of craft units going on strike and the unorganized staying at their places. "This all would be eliminated," he said, "with the mill workers firmly established in the so-called industrial unions designated for every textile mill in the nation."

Mr. Gorman said that although the craft plan worked to a detriment to the textile workers in some sections, he declared that the obstacles to gains found in the textile industry were far less than those in the steel industry which now is being given the attention of John L. Lewis and his CIO.

Boston-New York Air Traffic Rises

Air traffic between Boston and New York, already at nearly the highest figure of any between two major cities in the United States, continued to surge to new highs. Reporting today, W. Nelson Bump, district sales manager of American Airlines, said that this company had transported 3999 passengers in and out of Boston during October. This is an increase of 12.8 per cent over September and a gain of 64.8 per cent over October, 1935.

Boston's impressive showing continued despite the coming of winter when traffic falls off which lead Mr. Bump to conclude that he is in for one of the best winter seasons yet shown. American has about finished its re-equipment schedule in adding a fleet of 21-passenger Douglas transport planes which will allow operation of 25 per cent more schedules with 30.8 per cent more seats.

Course in Purchasing

The Massachusetts Department of Education, James G. Reardon, commissioner, has announced a new course in industrial purchasing to be offered this year for the first time by the University Extension Division. The instructor is Joseph Sawyer, at present purchasing agent for the Economy Grocery Stores Corporation.

Curley's Bid for Mayoralty Finds City Hall Coolly Silent

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Efforts by friends of Gov. James M. Curley to arouse fresh sympathy to his cause and to lay foundations for his campaign to become Mayor of Boston for the fourth time, have not, as yet, noticeably aroused the opposition.

Two days after the Governor was defeated by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. in the election for the United States Senate, Joseph A. Langone Jr., state senator from the North End and a Curley supporter, appeared at the State House wearing a large campaign button. In its center was a picture of Mr. Curley, around which was inscribed: "For Mayor, Boston's Best and Boston's Next."

Mr. Langone's statement that day that "the boss," the term he affectionately bestows upon the Governor, would run for mayor created amusement among political observers. In many of his carefree moments, Mr. Langone has frankly indulged in clowning. Consequently no one gave serious attention to this first hint that the Governor again would seek his familiar post at City Hall.

Mr. Curley, at the time, tacitly avoided questions by reporters as to future plans, but it was observed that Mr. Lahgone soon appeared in his customary morning clothes, without the badge.

As speculations regarding the Governor's future continued unabated for the remainder of November, it was apparent to inquirers at the State House that many of Mr. Curley's friends were of the opinion that he would run for Mayor.

In the meantime, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, who heads the civic opposition to Governor Curley, had nothing to say about these reports. It is well known, however, that the Mayor will select his representative for the campaign next year.

Over the week end the Governor made his first move to sound out public opinion on the mayoralty issue. This came in the form of a statement in a Boston newspaper which, over a long period, has supported the Curley cause. The Governor said "If the people of Boston should ask me to run again for Mayor, I would not refuse."

This statement was followed the next day by a story in the same paper that, because of the Governor's attitude, friends of Mayor Mansfield would seek legislation to enable the Mayor to succeed himself. This story was denied by Mr. Mansfield. Some of his friends admitted, however, that it would be a good idea.

It was felt at City Hall that the sole purpose for the suggestion that the Mayor be permitted to succeed himself, was to keep Governor Curley in the headlines. But the Mayor and his friends, by ignoring the proposal created no controversy and thus, for the time being, kept Mr. Curley's name from public attention.

The proposal recalled to many that recent period in Boston when it was possible for a mayor to succeed himself. In 1909, the city charter was amended with a provision that if a mayor, at the end of his first two years of the four-year term, received a majority vote of the registered voters, he could become a candidate two years later for re-election.

This "recall" election, as it was called, came in years when no other question was before the voters. Consequently in 1912 and 1916, when Mayors John F. Fitzgerald and James M. Curley sought a recall, neither received a majority vote of the registered voters. In 1919, Mayor Andrew J. Peters had the Legislature strike out the recall clause and since that time there has been no provision for a mayor to succeed himself.

R. J. S.

Those Who Like Snow and Ice Get Jump on Winter Sports; Find Snow and Plenty of Fun

Snow and winter sports enthusiasts have "beaten the gun" this year, and while the regularly scheduled snow trains of railroads serving New York State, New England and portions of Pennsylvania do not begin running until just after New Year's Day, a party of New York newspaper men—thinking themselves very early-bird-ish indeed—have been to Stowe, Vt., to look over the skiing situation—only to find Dartmouth students and people from the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston there ahead of them.

There was skiing too, believe it or not, though there is none yet in the Laurentians and Quebec and the roads around Mt. Washington are still only infrequently spotted with snow. There has been skiing at Stowe, indeed, since Oct. 31, when a skiing party came down Mt. Mansfield over the toll road. The toll road is not usable by vehicles in winter, but it is eminently usable by skiiers.

What CCC Boys Do

Every once in a while you hear someone ask what CCC boys do with themselves all the time. Well, last summer, boys working out from the Camel Hump Base Camp not far from Waterbury, Vt., did a job that will enhance their region, from the standpoint of winter sports facilities, about 50 per cent—and it was nothing to be sneezed at before they cleared up underbrush, widened turns, built bridges on famous Nose Dive at Smuggler's Notch, which starts at the nose of Mt. Mansfield and drops 2400 feet in a mile and three quarters.

In case that it fires you with the urge to dig out the boots, bindings, skis and poles, and make a straight line the shortest distance between two points, bear in mind that Nose Dive Run is only for the most expert of ski experts; but the Mt. Mansfield Motor Road Trail,—which intersects Nose Dive and Bruce runs at the summit,—has been made into an exceptional novice-intermediate run.

Just What is Seasonal?

Winter sports are a little like strawberries and fresh salmon nowadays. You get them way ahead of time. You used to get strawberries and salmon on the Fourth of July, and they were an event—like shooting off the cannon, and President Grant in red, white and blue fire.

You never used to hear anything about winter sports before the Christmas holidays were over—except warmed-over stories of that ski jump Bill made, nearly scaring himself out of his wits as he really hadn't meant to jump—the one when he practically cracked the Swiss expert's record for the jump to pieces—and it had to be January before you dared begin throwing hints around the office that, if it was perfectly convenient, you'd like to get off for a week end, just to see how the mountains looked.

Early Birds Are Busy

Now it is true the sports trains don't begin to run on their regular, bargain-rate timetables until after New Year's, but in the meanwhile a lot of people are taking trains Sunday mornings for Pittsfield and beyond, having browbeat the weather man throughout the week to agree that there might be a snowfall.

New Englanders have carried through a pretty complete program to convert the six northeastern states into as unified and perfect a winter playground as possible. They have gone over wooded mountain slopes, through gently rolling foothills and upland pastures developing terrain ideal for downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and tobaggoning.

Their local chambers of commerce have arranged for more winter carnivals and winter sports events than previous years have dreamed of, and they have not been years devoid of programs, by any manner of means.

Anything You Wish

You can pretty nearly choose your own locale, and when you get to it, find that far-seeing development commission and New England council authorities, working with local groups, have fixed the place up so that you can do just about anything you like which comes under the general heading of winter sports.

The New England Council has mapped and describes in a booklet every foot of the several hundred miles of carefully charted trails which contain, among them, something for every skier, from the lowest dub to the most casually excellent exponent of Christianias and Stemmbogens.

And what do you think? Remember how you used to say that coasting was fun,—if it weren't that you had to walk back up the hill. Well,—and if this isn't a triumph in pampering!—skiers don't even have to walk back up the trails any longer!

Ride Up, Ski Down

Now they have what is known as the "ski tow." It's an ingenious device by which the skier, after an exhilarating run downhill, is enabled to return to the top of the run without putting himself out to climb. Ski tow construction varies, in various localities, but in the main it consists of an endless cable, continually moving uphill; the skier grasps the cable and, with his skies as runners, he simply stands still and is towed back to the top. Maine has one, at Fryeberg.

New Hampshire has eight; Vermont two; Massachusetts one, at Pittsfield.

When the newspapermen from New York hied themselves in to Stowe they made for the inn, about six miles from Stowe proper, about ten from Waterbury, the railroad stop. The school bus picks up winter sports visitors and takes them to Stowe.

Ample Ski Room

The Mt. Mansfield area has an extensive system of downhill ski runs and touring trails, a network of about 40 miles, and a 30 meter jumping hill in Stowe Village; but the major runs won't be open until Christmas probably, while the toll road is all right now.

It takes about eight hours and a quarter to get to Waterbury, 329 miles from New York, over the New Haven, and Central Vermont.

When the snow trains begin to run, they will have special coaches and excursion rates—in the case of Stowe, $7.50 a person, round trip, as against $12 regular round trip coach rate, and $23.20 lower-berth Pullman round-trip rate.

These figures are cited to show what the transportation companies are doing to promote enjoyment of this great natural outdoor arena for recreation and winter sports, by making it not only easy and comfortable to reach the various centers, but cutting the cost to a minimum conducive to good service.

Found Foot of Snow

When the New York party was there, the temperature was 38 degrees. Not bad. Skiing up the toll road nearly to the summit of Mt. Mansfield was to find about a foot of snow. Then, just to make sure of seeing the picture from all angles, the party stopped over in Burlington on the way back and went up in an airplane to get a look. Everybody said it looked mighty pretty.

The snow train, as it is to be found on all the major lines of the East, and out through Idaho and the Northwest, is not on trial any longer. It is the glossiest symbol the new idea in travel made easy has to offer.

It's wonderful, in a way, that it never was thought of until just the last few years. But any loss of time is being made up for now. For every one such train run two years ago, this year there will be a couple of dozen. The territory served by the schedules has been broadened and expanded. If you can only get away for Sunday, there will be plenty of trains, starting out in any direction you want to go.

Where to Go? Anywhere

If you can get away for a week-end, fine; plenty of week-end trains. There is a "Snow Clipper," which is the Sunday train, leaving Grand Central for Pittsfield Sunday mornings about 7:30 and making the run in three hours and a half.

Junior snow train will have a reduced-fare arrangement for taking children enrolled in grammar or high schools. It will run to Canaan, Conn., and be staffed not only with an engineer, a fireman, conductor and brakeman, but chaperons and ski instructors as well. Service?

The "Ski Meister," the "Snow Express," the "Snow Special" are all scheduled. Those are New Haven, or New York Central trains. The Lackawanna will operate trains from Hoboken to the Poconos in Pennsylvania. The Erie too. You can go up into the Catskills or the Adirondacks as easily as you can go to New England or the Poconos.

In fact, from the way things look—it is not so much a question of its having been made easy to go forth on snow trains and have a good time. It has been made hard not to.

J. M.

IF IT'S FROM THE CONTINENTAL, IT'S DEPENDABLE

Wednesday at 8

at The CONTINENTAL

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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES — HICKOK BELTS and BRACES—ARROW SHIRTS—FLORSHEIM SHOES—STETSON HATS—REIS UNDERWEAR—INTERWOVEN HOSE "CAMPUS TOGS" FOR YOUNG MEN

The CONTINENTAL

Boylston at Washington St., Boston — Open Saturday Evenings Until 9

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even if New England's dependable weather forecaster, Mr. Rideout, hadn't most generously (?) predicted snow on the fifth, sixteenth, the nineteenth, and the twenty-fifth of this month, we'd still suggest that you take in the second International Wintersports Exposition and Ski Tournament that's running all this week at the Boston Garden . . . just to get the "feel" of winter; in case you haven't already! And, what with the tons of ice, acres of artificial snow, and hundreds of evergreens that they've imported right into the Garden, you certainly won't be able to escape it! Then, on top of all this, you'll get exhibitions of skating, skiing, and what-not . . . all of which will arouse all your latent enthusiasm for ice-covered ponds and snow-clad hills that are far from home, steam pipes and radiators.

Sports Clothes

All this means that you'll need new clothes . . . or at least we hope it will; because it'll give us an opening to tell you every so often about the keen skating outfits and ski suits that you can buy in the Boston shops. Now the idea is that, inasmuch as none of this necessary paraphernalia can be purchased on ice-cream-soda money . . . it's sort of up to you to get just what you want in the very beginning; not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your pocketbook as well! Still, come to think of it, perhaps that's not just the right way to put it either, because you'll find that it's not necessarily what you want (that is if you're more or less of a novice at this business), but rather what you should want; from the standpoint of appropriateness and suitability. And experience and several dollars tells us that they are far too often two entirely different items . . . in fact, we're still on the trail of the man who sold us soft-toed hiking boots for skiing last year; an unpardonable error, we soon found out! Anyhow, after you've seen some of these ultra-clever skaters and skiers, you'll realize full well that you can't very well execute a figure eight or a "telemark" (that is, not with any degree of grace and éclat!) if you're all bundled up in weighty, bundlesome clothes. In other words, you don't exactly go in for quantity! However, you're pretty safe this year in going into any of the department stores to select your outfit . . . because they're well equipped with men and women "in the know," whose business it is to see that you begin the season in an outfit that's not only a credit to the store, but also that you're lightly . . . but warmly . . . equipped. And mere "heft" has absolutely nothing to do with, the latter! So this means that you'll find such shops as Chandler's, Slattery's, Gilchrist's, Conrad's, White's, Filene's, Jordan's, Hovey's and Plotkin Bros. . . . and let papa decipher such items as authentic garbadines, lastex twills, ounce-light wamsutta Parkas, and Winterfoe mittens; and transcribe them into the more understandable terms of a check! And all this reminds us that . . . for those of you who sat through two or three absorbing, continuous showings of "Slalom" at The Fine Arts Theater last year . . . you've another treat in store. For, beginning next Sunday, this same theater is offering "The Ski Chase" . . . another ninety-minute ski-thriller!

* * *

Those Polo Shirts

To the mothers of the boys who never seem to have a clean shirt, may we suggest that winter weight polo shirts may be acceptable, and at the same time a solution to your problem. Because they have a collar of their own, and do not require a starched white one to come out over them! But first of all, we do suggest that you go into the matter and see if all the other boys at school wear them . . . because our own contact with such matters tells us that the last thing a boy seems to want to do these days is to initiate a new style in clothing; regardless of whether its a shirt, shoes, or a jacket! Not that there's anything new in polo shirts, but if his particular group doesn't go in for them this season, you'll find it a lot more simple to forget them, and buy him something that's exactly like what they do wear! However, all-in-all, they're a pretty safe buy . . . and these sell for $1 each, or three for $2.85. They come in a variety of colors, just to relieve the monotony; as well as stripes. They all have the very youngmannish type of collars; and some have slide fasteners if you like. There's nothing about these shirts to make little Horace feel he's headed for Miss Johnson's dancing class . . . yet, just to please mother, with the addition of a necktie, they present a finished appearance. At Rogers Peet's, 104 Tremont street.

After the Bath

Well, the problem of how to apply eau de cologne after a bath has finally been taken up seriously. And the inventor of this gadget we saw in Jordan's leaves no doubt in your mind as to what to do, and how to do it. The big bottle and all its trappings speaks for itself . . . or should we say squirts for itself? Because that's what it really does do; it being Weil's siphon bottle for spraying on "Carbonique" eau de cologne. You simply press the little pump handle, and squish! . . . out sprays a liberal supply of tang and fragrance. It costs $6.75, all told, and when the eua de cologne has gone the way of all good eau de cologne, there's a most liberal refund back on the bottle . . . to apply toward a new one! We can just picture all the little Horace's who make extra spending money by collecting and returning empty ginger-ale and milk bottles, hanging around big sister's dressing table, casting a yearning eye at the bottle that's so valuable . . . even when it's empty!

J. T.

A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Feature

What's Going On in the Arts

"Lady Precious Stream"

Last evening, at the Plymouth Theater, Morris Gest first presented "Lady Precious Stream" to a Boston audience as the second subscription play of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. This play needs small introduction; since it is one of the current season's Broadway successes and is nearing its 800th performance in London. Lacking quite definitely the virility and authenticity of a performance by Mei Lan-Fang, it still offers a real experience to the playgoer.

What, after all, has changed with the passing of more than 2000 years? So long has this story, by word of mouth, been handed down the years; yet to us it is as modern in its universal appeal as the latest gangster play—even more so. True, Dr. Hsiung, noted Chinese poet and playwright who has transcribed this ancient romance, has made certain concessions to our astonished eyes and ears. He permits us an Honorable Reader in impeccable evening clothes, who explains the happenings on the stage; who leads on our faltering understanding to furnish the traditional, stylized Chinese stage which is as empty of scenery as was the Elizabethan; who prepares us for the steppings over imaginary door-sills and the wrappings on nonexistent doors; who explains that, when a property man hands the hero a tasselled whip, we may know he is on horseback.

Yet no middleman is actually required to make intelligible to us the familiar story of the youngest daughter of the Prime Minister who insists upon marrying the gardener-poet, is abandoned by him in her poverty, and finally reclaimed when her adventurer-husband has become king of the fabulous western regions. Even 66 generations ago maids were faithful, brothers-in-law envious, and pompous, important ministers of state were ruled utterly by their wives. Hence we know this play, which might be found a trifle insipid, if it were not for the exquisite subtleties of the humor which moves always just beneath the surface.

Clarence Derwent, who plays the old Prime Minister, is excellent in his now testy, now affectionate regard for his favorite daughter; William Hutchison, as the gardener, Hsieh Ping-Kuei, furnishes good support; and Constance Carpenter, as Lady Precious Stream, is all grace and delicacy in the restraint of her portrayal. The other members of the cast were satisfactory, particularly perhaps the two property men. The eminent Chinese actor, Mei Lan-Fang, created, designed and executed the brilliantly beautiful costumes.

M. W.

Monday Symphony Concert

Patrons of the Monday series of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts were fortunate in the program selected for performance last night in Symphony hall. Opening with the Mozart Symphony No. 34 in C major (K. 338) Dr. Koussevitzky proceeded to offer a new work in a first performance—the Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in E major by Leo Sowerby, with Joseph Brinkman, pianist, making his initial bow to a Boston Symphony audience as soloist. The concert closed with Franck's Symphony.

The Mozart symphony was heard in the regular Friday-Saturday series in early November, and the Franck symphony came to a hearing in this same series a fortnight or so ago.

The Sowerby concerto proved such in name but not in letter, if the listener demanded of it regularity in structure and development. It is written in one continuous movement, rather clearly outlined in three sections, with connecting interludes. Taking cognizance of the thematic material, the listener might with reason consider it a sort of musical frieze, painted in terms of modern rhythm and accented with more or less piquant harmonies. It would be simple to evolve a program for the work, but not at all necessary; it stands on its own very evident rhythmic feet. The opening measures are lively, with the thematic material somewhat angular in outline.

A central section is in more contemplative mood. The work ends in another exuberant outburst of tone. It is a continuation of the old-fashioned rag-time music, glorified, but it is not jazz as we of today interpret that term. It is entertaining, almost conversational music, but as a vehicle for displaying the talent of Mr. Brinkman it was rather a loss. We felt that the pianist deserved a better opportunity than that vouchsafed him by Mr. Sowerby, for Mr. Brinkman has a crisp technique and is evidently a man who does not spare himself in the preparation of a work. He justly won the several recalls demanded by the applausive audience.

G. M. S.

Artist-Virtuoso

Drawing by Will Rapport of Jean Bedetti, Who Is Giving a Cello Recital This Evening in Jordan Hall

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing productions on Boston stages are "Dead End," in its second week at the Colonial; "New Faces," in its final week at the Shubert, and "It Can't Happen Here," at the Repertory.

"Blossom Time," the operetta with Schubert's music, will return to the Shubert next Monday for a two-weeks engagement.

On the same evening, the San Carlo company opens with "Carmen" a week of opera at the Boston Opera House.

Next week at the Repertory, the Federal Theater will present a comedy, "Life's a Villain," by Frederick Hughes.

Behind the Microphone

It seems to us that in the Philharmonic concerts over the Columbia network on Sunday afternoon, the announcer fails in a small detail, and one which the hall management would never err, and that is in announcing the entire program of the concert before it begins. He may do this other times but on several occasions when we have listened he has begun talking about the first item to be radiocast and has left his listeners much in the dark about the numbers to follow.

Now, when the concertgoers pass through the portals of Carnegie Hall and their ticket is taken a program boy stands close by with the printed copies of the concert. Why could not the radio make as much of a gesture vocally?

Then, too, the concert, no doubt, is tuned by many an erudite music listener who perchance may wish to hear some items and omit others. If he is a New Yorker he may never be in doubt about the orchestra's program because he can look at the local papers, but if he is a member of the great hinterland he has no way of telling unless his local papers print the radiocast concert program.

♪ ♪ ♪

We wonder how many listeners noticed how flat the Vallee hour fell over a week ago when Rudy stayed away from the studio. The program had as equally good talent as has appeared in any Vallee hour. Yet it failed to click. The reason is obvious. There probably isn't a better program builder in New York than Mr. Vallee. He conducts all the rehearsals, sees that scripts are written and hires the talent. When the program is without his overlordship the strings he wields that tie a program together neatly just fail to knot.

Yet on the other hand a few nights ago when Fred Astaire was out of his program, things went along as smoothly as ever. In fact, one of the biggest laughs of the program was the opening when Charles Butterworth, "dead pan" comic of the show, tried to carry off the "Top Hat" theme, in the Astaire manner.

And, of course, the big surprise of the show was the rather good bit of substituting done by Fred McMurray for Mr. Astaire. He sang and played the "sax" tolerably after having had a "delayed" entrance. Don't infer from this that the program could move along without Mr. Astaire. The genial Fred is, in our opinion, one of radio's "top pieces."

♪ ♪ ♪

Listening to Mark Warnow's Orchestra, a CBS "house" unit, several nights ago we heard an unusual piece of music—a "swing" fugue. Mr. Warnow had taken a piece written in strict fugue time in the Bach manner and imparted a modern rhythm to it. The effect was to say the least startling, and worth your hearing if you are so minded. It's called the "Blue Velvet" period and is heard Tuesday evenings at 10:30 p. m. The only thing we should regret to learn is that Mr. Warnow had actually taken a Bach fugue. Our hope is that he composed a piece himself in fugue style. The latter method would not be as "criminal," musically, as lifting a Bach piece.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following are some of tonight's radio features:

Hammerstein's Music Hall, WEEI, 8 p. m., offering Armida, Mexican soloist; Donald Brian, original "Prince Danilo" of "The Merry Widow"; Alfredo Serville, baritone.

"Dude Ranch," WBZ, 8 p. m., in "The Road Agent," western sketch, with music by the Westerners.

Ben Bernie's Orchestra, WBZ, 9 p. m., with Sam Hearn, "Schlepperman" and "Horace Nimble" of radio as guest soloist.

Fred Astaire, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., in which Conrad Thibault joins the cast for several months in recognition of his splendid work. Regular work by Charles Butterworth, Trudy Woods and Johnny Green's Orchestra.

"Caravan," WEEI, 9:30 p. m., presenting Barbara Stanwyck in story "Just Suppose," which, you will discover, has a current relation to the news.

Following are some feature listings of Wednesday's radio schedules:

Magazine of the Air, WEEI, 11 a. m., with Sophie Kerr, writer, and Teresa Helburn, executive director of the Theater Guild, as guests.

National Farm and Home Hour, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with special relay from the international live stock show, Chicago.

NBC Music Guild, NBC-WEAF network, 1:45 p. m., offering Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

Diesel Power luncheon speakers, NBC-WJZ network, 2 p. m., with addresses by David Sarnoff, president of the RCA; Gordon Rentschler, banker; Charles F. Kettering, motor executive, and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, air line official, on the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Rudolph Diesel's "Tune WJZ direct."

Verdi's Requiem, WEEI, 2 p. m., substantial portion of work from La Scala Opera House, Milan, Italy.

Relay from Buenos Aires, CBS-WABC network, 3:30 p. m., featuring outstanding Latin American orchestra from Argentine capital.

Curtis Symphony Orchestra, 4:15 p. m., Fritz Reiner conductor with Eudice Shapiro, violinist, and Leonard Rose, cellist. Program: Bach-Leonardi's Toccata and Fugue in D minor; first movement, Brahms's Concerto in A minor, for violin and cello, and Walton's Facade.

Edward Tomlinson, commentator, NBC-WEAF network, 6:20 p. m., in relay from Buenos Aires.

H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator, CBS-WABC network, 6:35 p. m., CBS observer at Buenos Aires.

Cavalcade of America, WEEI, 8 p. m., in a dramatized story of the origin, development and activities of "The Seeing Eye," noted school for the training of dogs as aids to the blind.

"One Man's Family," WNAC, 8 p. m., in which Jack rebels against his father's orders not to see Betty Carter for at least three months.

Burns and Allen, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., in which even Gracie has to "take it" from a movie director who forgets that he is at a radiocast and starts ordering the cast around.

Town Hall Tonight, WNAC, 9 p. m., in which Fred Allen presents a collegiate night in his amateur show.

Nino Martini, tenor, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Andre Kostelanetz's orchestra and Kay Thompson's rhythm singers. Watch for orchestral arrangement of "London Bridge is Falling Down."

Library of Congress Musicale, WBZ, 10 p. m., presenting the Stradivarius Quartet, playing Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3.

Edward Tomlinson, commentator, WBZ, 11:15 p. m., in late relay of happenings at the Buenos Aires conference.

A. D. H.

Milk Price War Found Brewing In New England

With federal supervision now withdrawn from the New England milk market, farmers today faced a return of turbulent price disputes and dissension which formerly prevented the farmer from obtaining what he considered a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

The gathering of clouds was seen today in the strike called by the New England Milk Producers Association against the Whiting Milk Company and the complete stoppage of Whiting's milk supply which flows from the farmers of northern New England through the marketing channels of the N. E. M. P. A.

Fair Share of Proceeds

The Whiting Company is accused of refusing to continue processing payments to the association, which controls about 80 per cent of the milk supply of Boston. The New England Dairies, Inc., is the marketing agency set up by the N. E. M. P. A. to co-ordinate farmer and dealer interests in the milk market and to see that each agency obtains its fair share of the milk proceeds.

Whiting declared that by terminating its agreement with the large farmer group, it could buy milk from Massachusetts farmers and pay a higher price. Whiting officials are said to have expressed the belief that they could obtain all the milk they needed outside of the supply controlled by the New England farm co-operative.

Contrary to consumer anticipations today, the Whiting Company declared that higher prices to farmers would not result in higher prices to consumers, the statement said. "Under this new plan Whiting was paying more money to the N. E. M. P. A. than the farmer organization returned to Whiting producers. Whiting will now be able to remit 100 per cent of its payments direct to its own producers, who are not members of the New England Dairies, without any deductions for association purposes."

According to E. H. Bancroft, president of the farm co-operative, the action of the Whiting Company is "a threat to the whole farmer co-operative movement in New England."

Aided by Compact

For more than a decade prior to the depression, New England farmers sought unsuccessfully to obtain a larger share of the consumers' dollar as compared to the share taken by the dealer. Under federal marketing agreements, the farmer gained considerable ground toward his objective over the last several years.

The New England Dairies, Inc., brought farmers together with dealers on a co-operative basis and worked out a price scale suitable to both. It was this organization that actually ordered the stoppage of all milk supplies to the Whiting Company in an effort to compel the latter to come back into the fold.

Farmers of the N. E. M. P. A. which includes about 25,000 of the 35,000 producers in New England, never were entirely satisfied in their dealings with the Whiting Company. Although they were paid as much by the Whiting concern as by other distributors, certain deductions said to have been made by the Whiting company from the farmers' checks for establishment of country plants had been a constant source of farmer agitation. Of the 25,000 N. E. M. P. A. farmers, about 2500 were supplying the Whiting company.

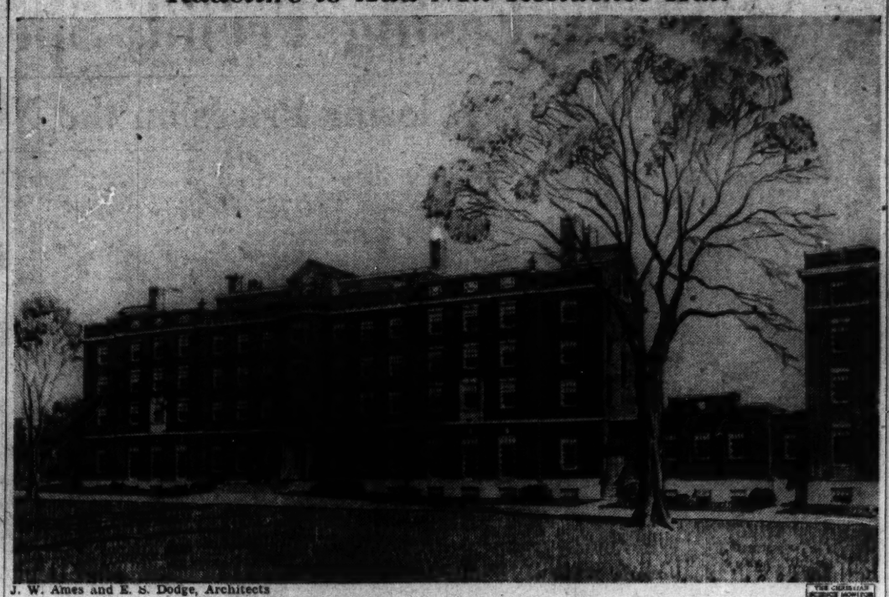
Prices Kept Uniform

On the other hand, Whiting officials never favored the pooling of New England milk which required the firm to share in the milk surplus built up by farmers with which it had no dealings. The idea of the milk pool was to make prices to the farmer more uniform and more stable. Surplus milk which is part of every day's shipments to Boston, is turned into by-products. These bring a lower price than fluid milk. Where some farmers sold most of their milk in fluid form, others were less fortunate. Under the pool, the base price to farmers is fixed on a common average, with all sharing in surplus losses.

Whiting officials also are said to have chafed against assessments imposed for administrative costs of the New England Dairies, Inc. They have felt that the concern could go along much more cheaply "on its own" and thus turn over more money to the farmers. However, experience with independent action on the part of distributors has led farmers to believe that, without co-operative marketing, they will go back to the "hand-to-mouth" system of the past.

The change in the Whiting policy is believed to be the immediate result of acquisition of the company by the strong National Dairy Products Corporation. The new management, untouched by New England price wars of the past, immediately saw the possibilities of increased revenues in buying "right at home." The company's markets lie in Boston proper. There are hundreds of farmers in suburban Boston for whom the concern could get most of its milk supply.

Radcliffe to Add New Residence Hall



J. W. Ames and E. S. Dodge, Architects

Façade of Dormitory to Be Ready for Use in Fall of 1937

Radcliffe College Breaks Ground For Its New Dormitory

Ground has been broken in the Radcliffe College dormitory quadrangle for a new residence hall to be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1937. The building, fronting on Walker street, will be a unit housing 72 students in single rooms, and will be attached to Whitman Hall by means of joint serving quarters. Architecturally, the building will be in the Georgian style, with six flat bays and a curved central one, its red brick and white stone facings harmonizing with the design of the five dormitories already in the quadrangle.

Several innovations will distinguish the new hall from the older buildings. The ground floor will contain no student living quarters, but will be given over largely to social rooms. The dining room at one end will be balanced by the living room with its two alcoves at the other; the central part will contain a suite for the hall mistress, a large guest room, a library for the exclusive use of the residents, a smaller reception room, as well as specially designed arrangements for mail and packages, a considerable item in a building where 72 young women are living. A penthouse on the fifth floor to be served by an elevator will house eight students.

Labor Board Hears Of Hartford Strike At Remington-Rand

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board hearing, temporarily in session here on its tour of Remington-Rand strike scenes, prepared today for a further airing of the prolonged labor trouble at plants of the company.

Hjalmar Anderson, strike leader at the firm's Middletown plant, had not yet completed his lengthy testimony in which he leveled personal charges at James H. Rand Jr. and discussed in detail incidents of the walkout which began when he led 1000 workers from the plant last May.

The board opened hearings here Monday after sessions in Utica, N. Y., and New York city. Hearings will be continued in Norwood, Ohio, after the Hartford inquiry is completed.

New Haven Railroad 'Lost' $298,000,000 I. C. C. Expert Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had recorded losses of more than $73,000,000 in the 22-year period from 1913 to the time it filed a petition to reorganize in 1935, Willis F. Orman, auditor for the Interstate Commerce Commission testified yesterday at a hearing into the road's financial structure.

These losses, with "constructive" and "potential" losses from several affiliated and controlled companies, brought the total to more than $298,000,000 during the period, Mr. Orman said. He said the "constructive" loss was based on impairment of earning power, usually by failure of actual income to amount to 4 per cent of the investment annually, and by 4 per cent interest on recorded losses.

E. G. Buckland, New Haven's chairman, said in a statement that virtually all the losses mentioned by the I. C. C. expert were incurred by reason of investments made prior to 1913. Mr. Buckland said the recorded loss does not represent actual decreases in cash of that amount, adding that 88 per cent of the recorded loss was accounted for by three affiliated or controlled companies.

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THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 2	Cherbourg Dec. 7	Dec. 1, 8:00 pm	Dec. 2, 8:00 am
Europa	Dec. 4	Cherbourg Dec. 10	Dec. 4, 1:00 pm	Dec. 4, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 26	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Clyde Barrie, songs	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	"Animal Closeups"	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Ralph Bellamy; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 Jack Randolph's Music	Lum and Abner; sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club; sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall;	"Dude Ranch"; dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing"; popular
8:15 soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	orchestra
8:30 Ken Murray; "Oswald"; solo-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45 ist; Russ Morgan's Orch.	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00 Waring's Pennsylvanians; so-	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 loists; choral group	Sam Hearn, comedian	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Hugh McPherson's Orchestra
9:30 Caravan; Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 Barbara Stanwyck in "Just	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:00 Suppose"; soloists; Benny	WBZA Players; sketch	Trudy Woods; Anne Jami-	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-
10:15 Goodman's orchestra	WBZA Players; sketch	son; Johnny Green's Orch.	fonietta; orchestra
10:30 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Portraits of Harmony"; Ed-	"Hollywood Gossip"	Don Bestor's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	dy Duchin's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Henry Halstead's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Diesel power luncheon speakers.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:15 WNAC, Variety Show, Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "The Off Chance," sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Professional Parade"; variety; Fred Nibio, director.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; Helene Daniels; male quartet; narrator; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC— Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Library of Congress Musicale; Stradivarius Quartet recital.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WACA — Interclty), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Laff and Swing"; comedy; swing band.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Wilson's Orchestra; Estelle Chen, pianist; Seraphim Skreikous, basso.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Inter-American peace conference, Buenos Aires.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:15	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:15	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Improves aroma and flavor every time! Easy to use. Economical. 10c at leading chain stores and food markets.

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BEVERAGES

Millbrook Club Dry or Golden Ginger Ale, Lime Rickey and all Radio flavors. Big 24 Oz. Bot. 10c

Price for Contents Only

Dry Mustard	Dainty Dot	4 OZ TIN	10c
Prepared Mustard	Finast	12 OZ. MUG	10c
Sundine	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	12 OZ. TIN	10c
Tomato Juice	FINAST	24 OZ. TIN	10c
Relish	TIMBER LAKE	8 OZ. JAR	10c
Molasses	RICHMOND COOKING	12 OZ. TIN	10c
Peanut Butter	FINAST	½ LB. JAR	10c
Cocoa	ROCKWOOD	1 LB. TIN	10c
Force	CEREAL	18 OZ. PKG.	10c
Elmwood	CHICKEN BROTH	12 OZ. TIN	10c
Cream of Tartar		4 OZ. PKG.	10c
White Corn	STANDARD	NO. 2 TIN	10c
2-in-1 Shoe Polish		TIN	10c
5c Candies	MANY KINDS 3	FOR	10c

CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		40 FT. ROLL	5c
RICHMOND RICE	Extra Fancy White Uncoated	12 OZ. PKG.	5c
MACARONI	OR SPAGHETTI . . . Finast Brand	8 OZ. PKG.	5c
PHILLIP'S SOUPS	Southern Style 4 Kinds	10½ OZ. TIN	5c
SARDINES	UNDERWOOD'S . . . Maine Pack	TIN	5c
PALMOLIVE SOAP		BAR	5c
BLACK PEPPER	DAINTY DOT	2 OZ. TIN	5c
TAPIOCA	DAINTY DOT QUICK COOKING	9 OZ. PKG.	5c
PAPER NAPKINS	BELLVIEW 60 to a Package	PKG.	5c
PINK SALMON	FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	10c
STANDARD TOMATOES		LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	10c
JUNKET DESSERTS	Assorted Flavors	PKG.	10c
RICHMOND Cut BEETS	Fancy Quality	LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	10c
APPLE JELLY	MIRABEL PURE	16 OZ. JAR	10c
OAKITE	Cleans Tiles, Glass, Linoleum, Paint, Cuts Grease	PKG.	10c
STUFFED OLIVES	Finast Manzanilla	SM. BOT.	10c
PURITY SALT	Free Running 3	1½ LB. PKGS.	10c
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND 400 Sheets 3	ROLLS	10c
FRENCH'S SALAD CREAM MUSTARD		JAR	10c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Show Easing Trend; Specialties Are in Good Demand

Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Rise; Market as Whole Shows Downtrend

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—So-called leaders shadow-boxed in today's stock market while a wide assortment of specialties punched their way to higher levels.

The market had the benefit of cheerful business news and less worry over foreign happenings, but many traders saw little incentive to get out on a buying limb at this time.

After a fast opening the activity dwindled. Dealings were extremely small near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,100,000 shares.

Of the 20 most active issues, it was noted about one half were those selling under $10 a share. Pivotal stocks generally were conspicuous by their absence from the ticker tape.

Low-Priced Issues Lead

Ahead fractions to around 2 points were Wesson Oil, Firestone Tire, Newport Industries, General Realty preferred, U. S. Realty, Barber Co., Gobel, Baldwin Locomotive, Warner Bros., Atlantic Coast Line, U. S. Rubber, Thompson-Starrett, Stone & Webster, American Sugar Refining, Westinghouse, International Paper & Power, Western Union, Deere, American Radiator and Distillers-Corp.-Seagrams.

Bethlehem improved but U. S. Steel marked time. A shade in either direction were General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Radio, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, General Electric, Goodyear and Standard Oil of N. J.

Dome Mines dropped more than 2 points and got back most of this later.

The price of imported bar silver at New York was lifted ⅞ of a cent an ounce to 46 cents, but the majority of mining stocks were unresponsive.

Railway equipment issues again commanded attention as companies in this line were booking some of their best orders since 1929 with expectations more are to follow over the next several months.

Bond Trend Narrow

The bond market plodded along a narrow course today and small losses and gains were closely balanced among the more active issues.

New York Central 5s advanced nearly a point on the news the road had repaid in full its remaining debt to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Heavy rail equipment buying also tended to put the spotlight on carrier securities. But gains in the rail list as elsewhere, were restricted for the most part.

St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4⅛s and Illinois Central 4¼s sold somewhat higher.

Taking the downgrade for small losses were American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4½s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3⅛s.

Some treasury obligations yielded ground moderately. Announcement that the Government would borrow Dec. 15 $30,000,000 additional cash was about in line with expectations generally in bond circles.

The recent further advance of high-grade bond prices was taken as indication the Treasury could carry out its forthcoming financing around record low interest rates.

Formal offerings of the new Treasury issues, covering in part refunding of $758,000,000 in maturing issues, was expected next week.

A few foreign bonds improved, notably Brazil 6½s, Belgium 6s of 1955 and Poland 8s of 1950.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 1, 1936

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Am Pneumat	2½	2½	2½	
Am Pneumat 1st pf	24	24	24	24
Boston Elevated	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
Bos Edison	22	22	22	22
Bos & Me RR	20½	20	20½	20½
Bos & Me RR ctf	9½	9½	9½	9½
Bos & Me RR ctf pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Bos & Prov	121	121	121	121
Calumet & Hecla	11	11	11	11
Cities Service	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cities Service pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
Copper Range	25	25	25	25
Dennison Mfg A	67	67	67	67
Dennison Mfg B	67	67	67	67
Eastern Mass St Ry	1½	1½	1½	1½
Eastern Mass St Ry pf A	6	6	6	6
Eastern Mass St Ry pf B	11	11	11	11
Eastern Mass St Ry pf C	11	11	11	11
Edison Elec Ill	154	154	154	155
Gen Electric	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Gillette Safety Razor	8	8	8	8
Gillette Safety Razor pf	57	57	57	58½
Hathaway	14	14	14	14
Isle Royal	2½	2½	2½	2½
Loew's Inc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mass Util Assn	18	18	18	18½
Mergenthaler	2	2	2	2
Nat'l Rac	54	54	54	55
N E Tel & Tel	139	138½	139	139½
No Butte	56c	56c	56c	56c
Quincy Mining	2	2	2	2
Reece Fld M	3	3	3	3
Shawmut Assn	14½	14½	14½	14½
Stone & Web	4	3¾	3¾	4
Torrington	99½	99½	99½	99½
Union Twist Drill	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
Utah M & T	2	2	2	2
United Shoe M	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
United Sh M pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Unit Gas	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Warren R D	56	56	56	56
Warren Bros	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼

a—partly extra.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
December	1.20⅛	1.23⅛	1.19⅞	1.23¼	+.02⅞
May	1.17⅜	1.19⅝	1.17⅛	1.19⅝	+.01⅝
July	1.06⅜	1.08	1.06⅜	1.08	+.01⅝
Corn					
December	1.04½	1.09⅞	1.04½	1.09½	+.04
May	1.06⅛	1.09	1.06	1.09	+.03½
July	.96½	.98½	.95⅝	.98½	+.03½
Oats					
December	.45⅝	.46⅜	.45⅝	.46⅛	+.01
May	.45¾	.45⅝	.45	.45¾	+.01
July	.42¾	.42¾	.41½	.42⅝	+.01¼
Rye					
December	.94½	.97⅛	.93⅝	.97⅜	+.01⅝
May	.93⅜	.93⅜	.91⅞	.93⅝	+.01⅝
July	.89	.89	.86⅝	.88½	+.01⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
November	1.11	1.08⅛	1.11	+.01⅞
December	1.12⅛	1.10⅝	1.12⅛	+.01⅝
May	1.11	1.08⅜	1.11	+.01⅝

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady 16 higher to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	168.8	167.5	168.0b
March	168.8	167.5	168.0b
Sales/Bid	168.9	168.5	168.5b

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
January	6.57	6.57	6.55	6.56	-.02
March	6.56	6.56	6.55	6.55	-.02
May	6.52	6.52	6.51	6.51	-.02
July	6.49	6.47	6.46	6.47	-.01

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.22	13.22	13.20	13.20	—.10
June	13.05	13.05	13.04	13.04	—.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 1	Last Nov. 30
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	66	66	66	
15⅝	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37½	22¼	Addressograph (1)	35¼	34¾	35¼	33¾
21½	11½	Advance Rumely	1½	1½	1½	
86½	86	Air Reduction (4t)	86	86	86	
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3½	3½	3½	3¾
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13	13	13	
3½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2½	2½	2½	
61½	43½	Allegh Pub pf (5)	61½	61½	61½	61½
60	18½	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
54½	37	Alleghany pf xw (h)	54½	54	54½	54½
49¾	36¾	Alleghany pf pf (h)	37	37	37	36½
945	157	Alleghany Steel (1.60b)	51	50	51	50½
34	23	Allied Chem (6)	38¾	37½	37½	38½
20⅜	6¾	Allied Mills (¾b)	238½	235¾	235¾	238
80	60	Allied Stores	31	31	31	31½
71½	33¾	Allied Stores pf (5)	87½	87½	87½	89
34½	19¾	Allis Chalmers (1½t)	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
5½	3	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
36	23¾	Amal Leather	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
125½	75	Amal Leather pf	30½	30	30	35
89	48	Amerada (2)	71½	71½	71½	71½
55½	37	Am Air Tr Del (3)	101½	100	100	100
68	40	Am Bank Note (1)	68¾	67¾	67¾	69¼
160	124	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	41¾	34¾	40	39¾
137½	115¾	Am Brake S&F pf (8¼)	65	65	65	
54½	30	Am Can (4t)	129	128	128	
92½	57½	Am Car & Fdry	83½	81½	81½	82½
69½	31	Am Car & F pf	93	91	91	91½
111	67½	Am Chain (1b)	67½	66¾	66¾	66¾
113½	87¾	Am Chain pf (3)	113½	113½	113½	113
15½	7½	Am Chicle (4t)	104½	104½	104½	
35¾	20½	Am Colortype	14½	14	14¼	14½
32	16¾	Am Comm Alcohol	32¾	31¾	32¾	
101	89	Am Crystal Sugar (⅓b)	30½	30	30	30½
7¾	3½	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
14⅜	9¾	Am Encaustic T	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
59½	29¾	Am European	7¾	7¾	7	7
46	25	Am & For Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20¾	12	Am & For Pow pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
21½	13	Am & For Pow 2pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8¾	4½	Am Hawaiian (1)	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
46	31¾	Am Hide & L	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
51⅞	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
4⅜	2¼	Am HomePr (2.40t)	51	50¾	51	50¾
15½	9¾	Am Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43¾	33¾	Am International	14¾	14	14¼	14¼
122½	66	Am Locomotive	43¾	41	42¼	43
29¾	21	Am Loco pf	120	120	120	121
15	7	Am Mach & Fy (1t)	51½	51	51½	51½
54¾	37	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
14¾	7¼	Am Metal (1)	51	51	51	51
14½	3¾	Am Power & Lt	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
27⅞	14¾	Am P&L 5% (5)	443	443	443	443
37	23¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	75¾	75¼	75¼	75¾
39½	6¾	Am Radiator (1.60f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
45	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
28¾	18	Am Safety Razor (2f)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
90	60	Am Seatings (2½t)	19¾	19	19½	19½
71½	33¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	87½	87½	87½	87½
34½	19¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
5½	3	Am Sm& R 6% pf (6)	33½	33¾	33½	33½
36	23¾	Am Steel Pdries (1b)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
128½	75	Am Stores (2)	30¾	30	30¾	31
89	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	38	38	38	37½
55½	37	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¾
68	40	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	41¾	34¾	40	39¾
160	124	Am Tel & Tel (9)	155	155	155	155
137½	115¾	Am Tobacco (5)	129	128	128	128½
54½	30	Am Tobacco B (5)	138	138	138	138
92½	57½	Am Tobacco pf (6)	139	139	139	139
69½	31	Am Type Fdrs (2f)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
111	67½	Am Viscose (4.40b)	67½	67½	67½	67½
113½	87¾	Am Woolen	26¾	25½	25¾	26¼
54½	13½	Am Woolen pf (6b)	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
35¾	26¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
84	48	Am Wr P pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
131	112	Am Zinc Lead&S	24	24	24	24
30¼	14	Am Zinc pr pf	37	37	37	37
54½	26¾	Anaconda Cop (1f)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
16½	8¾	Anaconda Wire (2f)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
44½	25½	Anchor Cap (.60)	15½	15½	15½	15½
131	112	Archer Daniels (2f)	37	37	37	37
110½	103¾	Armour Del pf (7)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
9¾	6¾	Armour Ill	105½	105½	105½	105½
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18¾	7½	Arnold Constable (¾)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
22¾	8¼	Artloom Corp	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
27¾	12¾	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
68¾	50	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¾	72¾	73¼	73¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (3)	104¾	104	104	104
46½	32¾	Atl Coast Line (5b)	104	104	104	104
54¾	13¼	Atl Gulf & W I pf	47¾	46	46	46
35¾	26¾	Atl Refining (1¼)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
84	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	129	129	129	129
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	139	139	139	139
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15½	15½	15½	15½
54¼	26¾	Auburn Auto	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
16½	8¾	Austin Nichols	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
44½	25½	Austin Nichols A	43	43	43	
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
22¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	90	88½	88½	88½
26½	15¾	Balt & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
47½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
8½	2¾	Bald Ald (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
91	23¾	Bald Ald pf (h)	90	90	90	90
		Bangor Aroos Ry wi	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
34¾	21	Barber Co (⅓b)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
28¾	13¾	Barker Bros	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
20¾	14¾	Barnsdall A (.80)	26	25¾	25¾	26
22¼	16¾	Barrett Clear (⅝)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
28¾	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
16¼	13¾	Belding Hem (1)	16	15¾	15¾	16
25¼	21¾	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
76¾	48¾	Beth Steel	72¾	72¼	72¼	72¾
19¾	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (3)	20	20	20	20
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20¾	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
21¾	18¼	Black & Decker	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
28¾	16¾	Bloomingdale (1b)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
45¼	41	Boeing Airplane	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
47	39	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
21¾	13¾	Bon Ami B (3b)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
36¼	24	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
36¼	24	Borg Warner (4)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
8½	1¼	Bosony A pf (2)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
18½	17½	Bostonian Bronze (.60f)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
44¾	41¾	Briggs Mfg (2f)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
48¾	47¾	Briggs & Strat (2)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
18¾	6¾	Brooklyn-Man T (4)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
4	4	Brooklyn Queens	4	4	4	4
44½	26	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
7	3	Brown Shoe	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
8½	3¾	Brunswick Balke	20	20	20	20
17¾	8¾	Buckeye Pipe Line	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
14	9¾	Buda Whse	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
24¾	20½	Budd Wheel (.20b)	24¾	23¾	24¾	24¾
14¾	11½	Bullard (1¼b)	21	21	21	21
12¾	11½	Bulova Watch	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
34¼	21	Burroughs Add (.60f)	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
37½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
31¾	14¾	Bush T Bldgs pf	31¾	30¾	31¾	31¾
116¾	7¾	Butler Bros (.60b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
6¾	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
25¾	22¾	Butler pf (1½)	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
74	54½	Byers	82	80½	81½	80½
33¾	22	Byers pf	82	80½	81½	80½
		Byron Jackson (1f)	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
44¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	¾	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16¼	6	Calu & Hecla (.75b)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
46¼	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
19¾	17¾	Canada Dry	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
19¾	10¾	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
15¾	10¾	Carmen Mills (4b)	66	66	66	66
15¾	12¾	Carnival Admin (.40b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
16¾	14¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
57	51	Case Thresh (4)	154	153½	153½	153½
137½	97½	Case Thresh pf (7)	137½	137½	137½	137½
85¾	31¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
23¾	21¾	Celanese Corp (1b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
23¾	19	Celotex Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
84	84	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84	84	84	84
25¾	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½t)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
97	35	Central RR of NJ	35	35	35	35
12	8½	Central Foundry	8½	8½	8½	8½
81	6¾	Century Ribbon	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
68½	47¾	Certain-Teed (8)	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
71	51¼	Certain-Teed pf (6)	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
27	19	Champion S & P	25¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
81	77	*Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
37¾	24¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
15¾	7¾	Chi & Ot West (h)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
33¾	25¾	Chi & Ot W pf (h)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
17¾	2¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2¾	2¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5¾	2¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
23¾	12¾	Chi & N'western (h)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
14¾	7¾	Chi Pneu Tool	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
22¾	12¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
22¾	12¾	Chi R I & P (h)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
8	3¼	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	8	8	8	8
3¾	1¾	Chi R I&P 7% (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
38½	17¾	Chickasha Cot O	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
14¾	7	Childs Company	23¾	20¾	21½	20¾
138¾	85½	Chrysler (.25b)	138¾	137½	137½	138¾
22	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	124¾	123¾	123¾	124½
89¾	72¾	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	89¾	89	89	89
14¾	8¾	City Stores	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
74¾	46	Cluett Graph Br (2)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
49¾	34	Cluett Peabody (4b)	40¾	40¼	40¼	41
84	64	Coca Cola (2f)	69	69	69	69½
107¾	100	Colgate-Palm-P (5f)	127½	127	127	128
14	6¾	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	14½	14	14¼	14¼
114½	107½	Collins & Aikman (3)	104½	104½	104½	104½
66¾	39¾	Collins A pf (7)	66¾	66	66	66¾
34¾	28¼	Colo Fuel	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
113	80¾	Columbia Gas (.40b)	112	112	112	111½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (6)	103	103	103	103
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
51¾	42	Columbia P pf (3½)	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
84¾	44	Comm Credit (4f)	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
86	66	Comm Inv Tr (4)	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
137	97	Comm Inv Tr pf (4a)	137	137	137	137
14½	7	Comm Solvents (.60f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
5¾	2¾	Conwith & Bo	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
83	69½	Conwith & B pf (3)	83	83	83	83
9	3	Conde Nast Pub	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
44½	20½	Consolidam Rairs (1.60f)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
21¾	15	Consol Ed N Y (2)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
17	8	Consol Cigar	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
45¾	3	Consol Coal vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27	13½	Consol Coal pf vtc	27	27	27	27
47½	22	Consol Film Ind	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
4¾	4¾	Consol Film Ind pf (2a)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
44¾	27¼	Consol Laundries	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
17¾	11¾	Consol Oil (.10f)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
12¾	8¼	Consol Ry Cu pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
26¼	15¾	Consol Textile (½)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
24¾	15¾	Constock'r a (1f)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
30¾	16¾	Cont Baking B	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
87¼	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	160	160	160	160
24¾	17¾	Cont Can (2f)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
48	34¾	Cont Diam Fibre (3)	37	37	37	37
44	34¾	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
44¾	24¾	Cont Motors	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
23¾	15¾	Cont Oil (1.40b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
14¾	8¾	Cont Shoe (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
46¾	25¾	Corn Exchange (2)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
163¾	146	Corn Products (3f)	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
158	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	158	158	158	158
3	1	Coty	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37¾	24¾	Cream of Wheat (2)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
14¾	9¾	Crex Carpet	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
14¾	6¾	Crosley Radio (1½)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
37¾	24¾	Crown Cork pf (2)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
114¾	94¾	Crown Cork & Sd	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
37¾	24¾	Crown Cork pf ww	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
94¾	74¾	Crown Zell pf (6½g)	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
10¾	1¼	Cuba Co	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
19¾	9	Cuba Ry pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
14¾	8¼	Cuban Am Sug	17½	17½	17¾	17¾
126	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	125	125	125	125
44½	20¼	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39	39	39	39
26¼	16¾	Curtis Publishing	30¾	30¾	30	30
13½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	113	113	113	113
3	1	CurtissWright	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
21¾	10¼	CurtissWright A (.50b)	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
90	80	Cushman 7% (3½)	82	82	82	

—D—

10½	7¾	Davega St (.30f)				
101½	83	Deere & Co	19¼	19	19	19¼
23½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	24½	23½	23½	23
84¾	34¾	Del & Hudson	32	31½	31½	32
33½	14¾	Del Lack & W	27¾	26	26¼	26¼
4	1¾	Denver & R G (pf (h)	18½	18	18¼	18¾
183	126	Detroit Edison (4t)	6¾	6	6¼	
21¾	13	Det & Mack pf	143¾	143¾	143¾	
60¾	40	Devoe & Ray A (2)	16	16	16	
40¾	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	40½	40	40½	
42	37½	Diamond M pf (1½f)	33½	32	33¾	32
25	19	Divie Vortex (1½)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
34¾	18¼	Distillers2Cp Seag	23½	23	23	24
61½	41½	Dome Mines (3f)	77	76½	76½	75½
82¼	30½

Business and Industry

Ten Months' Building Up 65 Per Cent Above 1935 Period

Commerce and Finance

October Exports Exceed Imports By $52,707,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reported that exports exceeded imports by $52,707,000 during October.

Exports for the month totaled $264,708,000, and imports $212,001,000.

The foreign trade figures compared with a $31,939,000 excess of exports last year, when sales abroad totaled $221,296,000 and purchases from foreign countries, $189,357,000.

For the first 10 months of this year exports exceeded imports by $20,092,000 compared with a $98,435,000 excess of exports for the similar period last year.

The increase in exports during October over the same month a year ago, the department said, was due mainly to larger shipments of unmanufactured cotton and tobacco and of machinery, vehicles and iron and steel products.

In the import trade, gains were listed for meats, grains, feeds, alcoholic beverages, crude rubber, unmanufactured wool, newsprint, tin and fertilizers.

October gold exports were $117,000, compared with $42,000 in September and $76,000 in October, 1935, while imports were $218,929,000; $171,866,000 and $315,424,000 for the respective months.

October silver exports totaled $268,000 compared with $204,000 in September and $260,000 in October last year, while imports were $26,931,000; $8,363,000 and $48,898,000 for the respective months.

First Boston Corp. Sees Reduction In Excess Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Excess reserves will again be reduced by increasing the present reserve requirements is the opinion of the First Boston Corporation, expressed in a letter presenting important questions concerning government, the money market, and securities. That the government may be able to reach a bookkeeping balance of the budget by the end of the present fiscal year is also held likely.

The text of the letter follows in part:

"We have no official information on the subject but we believe that the excess reserves will again be reduced by increasing the present reserve requirements.

"This action, if taken, will be taken to prevent undue credit expansion made possible by the importation of gold. Gold is evidently going to continue to flow toward this country because the output of newly-mined gold is much larger than normal and our price for gold is high and is holding up the world price. In addition, the purchase by foreign interests of our securities brings additional gold.

"The action, if taken as indicated, can, if gold should flow out of the country, be reversed.

"The raising of reserve requirements because of the existing of excess reserves, should the action be taken as indicated, need have no actual effect on money rates. Hence such action would not constitute any real departure from the generally easy money policy which has been followed."

Temporary Setback Seen After December

Continuation of the upward trend is anticipated during December, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report, but a temporary interval of hesitation should be expected after the turn of the year. This is likely to be brought about by (1) fears of additional control legislation in Congress, (2) a letdown in inflation psychology, (3) excess production in a number of lines, and (4) by a resistance to increased prices.

The United Service believes that this expected setback in the recovery trend will be short-lived, because of the strength of the current economic revival and because there are many opportunities for industrial expansion.

A. T. & T. New Bonds To Be Sold at 102

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed a new issue of American Telephone & Telegraph bonds will be offered publicly at 102.

The company reported it would sell a part of the issue to the trustee of A. T. & T. pension funds at 100.

The issue will total $140,000,000 and be in 30-year 3¼ per cent refunding debentures, due Dec. 1, 1966.

Proceeds from the sale will be used for refunding purposes.

Bethlehem Plant at New High Rate of Operation

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation began operation of its 22d open hearth Monday, boosting the local district rate to 86½ per cent of capacity, an all-time record.

Rolling mill employment also touched a record figure. The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce announced 12,000 men were working triple eight-hour shifts. The peak had been 12,445, recorded in 1929.

Kinney Director of Simmons

NEW YORK (AP)—Gilbert Kinney has been elected a director of Simmons Company, makers of mattresses and metal furniture. He is vice-president and a director of the advertising firm of J. Walter Thompson Company, and a director of Pentex & Ford, Corn Refining Company, and of Scott Paper Company.

U. S. Borrows; Pays No Interest

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 30

The Treasury borrowed money today without paying interest.

Announcing the sale of $50,000,000 of Treasury bills, officials said the bids "ranged in price from par to 99.986." A lender's interest is measured by the amount of discount at which he buys. By purchasing a note at par, he would lend his money for the specified period, in this case 104 days, for nothing.

The amount sold at par was not disclosed.

By buying Treasury notes at par, a lender would get nothing for the use of his money, but would hold a tax-free obligation. Officials noted that the tax reporting year end was approaching.

They said there had been other instances in the past of sales of bills at par.

Wholesale Trade For 1935 41 P. C. Above Year 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1935 wholesale sales totaled more than $42,000,000,000, an increase of 41 per cent over the total for 1933, according to a report from the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce.

The number of establishments, says the survey, increased 8 per cent, from 163,583 in 1933 to 176,062 in 1935. The sales increase is in sharp contrast to a 55 per cent decrease from 1929 to 1933.

The number of employees shown by the report averaged 1,274,508 throughout 1935, in comparison with 1,187,604 in 1933, an increase of 7 per cent. Both counts include full-time and part-time employees, combined. In addition there were 97,165 active proprietor-owners of incorporated businesses in 1935, who are not included as employees nor is their compensation included in pay roll.

Pay roll increased from $1,659,391,000 in 1933 to $2,049,251,000 in 1935, a gain of 23 per cent, and the average annual earnings per employee increased from $1397 to $1608.

Federal Financing Dec. 15 Near Total Of $1,500,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Taking advantage of favorable market conditions, Secretary Morgenthau moved to put $300,000,000 of new money in the Treasury's cash box through December financing aggregating almost $1,500,000,000.

At a press conference, Mr. Morgenthau announced the new cash would be sought when $787,000,000 of notes are refinanced and $400,000,000 of bills are retired December 15.

The call for new funds was in line with his policy of keeping the Treasury's working balance close to the billion-dollar level as "insurance" against "times and conditions abroad." The balance now stands at $947,000,000.

After the December operation, new borrowing for this fiscal year, which ends next June 30, would be finished provided expenditures stay within President Roosevelt's budget estimates.

However, Mr. Morgenthau recalled Mr. Roosevelt's recent statement that additional relief money would be needed because of heavy outlays in the drought area. This may necessitate $500,000,000 of additional borrowing.

In addition to the December financing, the Treasury chief said, the Treasury will borrow about $300,000,000 in weekly bill issues between now and Jan. 13. These bills will be retired from tax receipts on March 15.

Discussing the Treasury's March income expectations, he declined to give a definite estimate but said receipts will be "very large."

"They will be up to expectations," he added, indicating that the budget estimate of revenue totalling $5,642,760,000 this fiscal year, including $2,303,363,000 of income tax receipts, will be realized.

As to the tax structure, he predicted no change would be made in the 1936 revenue act retroactive to take effect in this calendar year.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norway's Shoe Trade—Norway's shoe manufacturing industry has been steadily expanding in recent years with the result that imports of shoes into that market have shown a progressive decline. Imports of American shoes are confined to limited quantities of the higher-class products due to domestic competition in all other types. While preliminary import statistics for the first nine months of this year show increases in a few items, the total improvement is not such as to indicate a reversal of the tendency noticeable over a long period of years when the domestic industry was developing.

Silver Fox Industry—The raising of silver foxes in Norway has developed to considerable proportions in recent years. The constantly increasing cost of feeding the animals has resulted in a definite trend toward individually owned small fox farms, it being estimated that about half of the fur farms in Norway at present are in this category. There are well over 9500 farms in Norway. In 1935 the Norwegian Silver Fox Breeders' Association handled furs valued at $2,125,000, compared with $875,000 in 1934.

Building Boom in Stockholm—Building activity has been at an unusually high level in Stockholm, Sweden, since early 1934. About 15,000 workers are employed in the building industry in the city at present and 100,000 in the whole of Sweden. Thus, about 17 to 20 per cent of all the industrial workers in the country are directly employed in this branch of industrial activity.

Tourist Traffic—Sweden is attracting more foreign tourists. According to figures just released, tourist expenditures in 1935 amounted to $13,140,000, against $9,880,000 in 1934. Estimated expenditures by Swedish tourists abroad amounted to $11,250,000 in 1935, against $10,250,000 in 1934. The total number of tourists visiting Sweden in 1935 was 190,944, of which Scandinavian countries accounted for 87,178.

Iron Ore Exports—There has been an appreciable improvement in Sweden's iron ore exports during the current year. Statistics made available by the largest Swedish iron-ore mining interests, the Granesberg-Oxelosund Company of Stockholm, show that their foreign shipments in the first eight months of 1936 totaled 3,192,000 metric tons, as compared with 4,199,000 metric tons during the like period of 1935. The 1936 eight-month total equals that of the record year 1929.

Textile Production—For the first time since the war, domestic production of textile goods in Denmark in 1935 exceeded imports. Total Danish production of textiles in 1935 amounted to 13,153 metric tons against 13,294 tons in 1934, while imports in the two years totaled 11,729 metric tons and 13,375 metric tons, respectively. In 1935, domestic production accounted for 53 per cent of the textile goods consumed in Denmark, compared with 50 per cent in 1934.

Import Restrictions—Latvia has reduced import duties on a number of commodities, chiefly comprising foodstuffs and articles of common daily consumption. Reductions are reported to range from one eighth to four fifths of these duties. The tariff reductions are made chiefly to prevent price increases, and further reductions as well as removal of quota restrictions will depend on similar steps affecting Latvian exports being taken by other countries.

Glass Production—Iceland's first glass factory has been completed at Reykjavik. It is reported locally that for the present the necessary raw materials must be obtained abroad and the production will be temporarily limited to various types of bottles. Three glass melting furnaces will permit the manufacture of white glass and especially fine glass. Operations of the new factory will be under the supervision of English technicians.

New Rubber Institute—In an effort to promote world consumption of rubber, a rubber institute has just been established in Amsterdam, Holland. One half of the eight members of the board have been appointed by the Governor General of Netherlands India and the other half by the International Rubber Growers' Union of Netherland India. A uniform duty assessed against net exports from the territories concerned will defray the cost of research and propoganda, which will be distributed in proportion to the standard quota in Great Britain, France and The Netherlands.

Shipping Tonnage—Only nine ships, measuring 50,182 gross tons, were laid up in the port of Antwerp at the end of the second quarter of 1936. At the close of the like period in 1935 laid-up ships totaled 19, of 76,908 gross tons, thus showing a decrease of 10 ships (52.6 P. C.) of 26,726 gross tons (34.7 P. C.).

Rotterdam Shipping—Arrivals and departures of loaded seagoing merchant vessels at the port of Rotterdam for the first six months of 1936 showed substantial increases of the like period of 1935, the figures for 1936 being 7600 vessels and in 1935 6930 vessels. Eighty-eight American vessels entered Rotterdam during the first half of 1936, an increase of 24 vessels, or about 38 per cent over the like period last year.

Belgian Tourist Business—In sharp contrast with France, the number of tourists visiting Belgium during the current year has been appreciably in excess of 1935. The popularity of Belgium as a tourist center has been in a large measure to the depreciation of the Belgian franc. Not only have the British, American and other travelers visited Belgium in increased number but a widespread practice has developed in France of spending week-ends and more extensive leave periods in that country. Large sums have been appropriated by the Belgian Government for advertising in foreign countries.

Washington May Apply Brakes To Upswing in Stocks, Business

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is much interested in multiplying signs that Washington is turning, for the first time in many years, to a conservative view of business and in consideration of means of checking the upswing of the business cycle.

Among the signs of recent weeks have been: the President's press conference remarks on the potential danger in the current heavy influx of European investment funds; the apparent acceleration of the Securities and Exchange Commission program for restriction of floor trading; the feeler put out by the Federal Reserve Board as to an elimination of the three-day limit for the posting of cash with brokers on stock margin purchases; and the rising discussion of a further increase in member bank reserve requirements. The latter was capped by Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Dec. 15 financing would be made large enough to obviate any financing except bills during January and February—an unusual tone of Treasury statement to appear just before a financing date, when Treasury officials usually avoid reminding the investment public of possible disturbances to the money market.

Credit Problem Knotty

These developments are given part responsibility for the recent weakness in the stock market, but its recovery indicates either that no drastic action is expected from Washington or that drastic action is not expected to be effectual. In recent years the instruments of credit control have been enormously enlarged in scope, but so, in turn, have the problems, and even with the addition of the new powers of the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury, the Stabilization Fund, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the problem of credit management appears as knotty as ever.

The banking legislation of the last three years tightened up our credit structure at many points but loosened it up at many others. It still remains impossible to foresee what the response of business sentiment will be to an official move, no matter how large in scope, with the probability that the response will be either insufficiently small or disastrously large.

One of the principal difficulties lies in the fact that the present credit brakes apply on the inner money market, rather than on general business. Both Secretary Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles of the Reserve Board are easy-money statesmen, but financial policies intended to curb business would first of all raise interest rates, which means added costs for Treasury borrowing.

This is bound to cost the Treasury money even if the budget is balanced as quickly as the rosiest Administration calculations indicate. At present the Treasury has outstanding approximately $2,350,000,000 of bills maturing in the next 15 months, and about $10,850,000,000 of notes maturing up to June 15, 1941, i. e. in the next 4½ years, all of which would have to be refunded at the higher interest rates.

Might Tighten Money Market

There is quite a decided possibility that measures of credit restriction, such as the raising of reserve requirements and the selling out of some of the Reserve banks' portfolio of government securities, might tighten the inner money market and raise interest rates, without reaching their true goal of curbing business over-confidence. A year ago when the raising of reserve requirements was first under consideration, A. Parker Gilbert, partner of the deposit banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., advised strongly against taking the step at that time. Permission to raise reserve requirements was first given the Reserve Board under the Emergency Banking Act of 1933, solely to cope with an existing over-expansion, and it was not until the Banking Act of 1935 that this permission was extended to anticipating excessive business confidence.

One of the immediate problems in the way of raising reserve requirements is that excess reserves are not evenly distributed among the banks, and a 33 per cent increase in present requirements would force many banks either to borrow from the Reserve system or to enter the market for "federal funds," i.e., for balances held by other banks with the Reserve system. When requirements were raised last August this was of much smaller importance since excess reserves at that time were much larger. In the 1920's, when the banks had practically no excess reserves, there was little concern about their need of borrowing.

Rise of Excess Reserves

An increase of 33 per cent would exhaust the use of this weapon, and reduce excess reserves to a figure somewhere around $800,000,000. This appears to be considered a fairly sound figure for excess reserves. They were at about this figure at the end of 1933, and interest rates were just a shade above the present level, indicating that perhaps a very slight tightening of money rates might be expected, chiefly perceptible, of course, in short-term money.

This $800,000,000 figure, however, would be a highly perishable one. It would be subject to sharp shrinkage due to Treasury financing, through the sponging up of the money market's excess reserves either into the Treasury's working balance through quarterly financing or bill issues, or through operations of the Stabilization Fund in the money market, which will probably be authorized by the next Congress.

On the other hand, it would be subject to slow expansion through continued gold imports. These imports are, of course, offset in part by the steady expansion of member bank deposits, automatically requiring larger reserves and so diminishing the excess of these reserves. But so far, in the last two years, the race between increasing reserve requirements and increasing gold imports has been won hands down by the gold. Since the bank moratorium in 1933 member bank reserves have risen about $4,000,000,000 while reserve requirements have risen about $1,200,000,000.

Are SEC Weapons Effective?

As opposed to measures aimed at curbing over-confidence via the money market, it appears that Washington will also try more direct measures, aimed particularly at the stock market. In 1929 the Federal Reserve Board tried to reach the stock market via the discount rate and the money market, but it discouraged business first, and after it finally penetrated the stock market state of mind, the initial ineffectiveness was replaced by a drastic over-success. Regulation T and U, aimed at margins, probably will be used to improve on this performance.

Two difficulties, however, stand in the way here. First, the stock market shows a perverse ability to go up without any appreciable increase in margin buying leaving Regulation T as a brake to apply on thin air. This shift to cash buying, however, has had no perceptible effect on the characteristic up and downs of the market. In the second place, the restrictions being placed on trading in New York are sending an increasing volume of business to London and Montreal, with consequent loss of business and prestige to New York and taxes to Washington.

One direct weapon to curb stock prices, which Wall Street expects Washington to use in the next few months, is modification of the capital gains tax, which is a highly unstabilizing influence in the market, postponing sales during rising markets and probably encouraging them during declines. As a control lever, however, this is a one-shot proposition.

Street Sees "Boomerang"

Wall Street expects the Washington hope that the corporation undivided profits tax will stabilize business to prove a boomerang. The Washington idea appears to be that in the nineteen-twenties corporations "over-saved" and loaned their money on the stock market; now they will pay this cash out in dividends which will go into consumption. However, Wall Street thinks that the cash which corporations once put into the stock market through the now abolished "loans for account of others" may yet appear in the stock market in the form of cash buying, the reinvestment of dividends by their recipients in the hope of more dividends.

In this connection the words of Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at Charlottesville last summer, may be prophetic. He said:

"Let me conclude this paper by suggesting that the present monetary position of the United States in its relation with the rest of the world is extraordinarily similar to the position we occupied in the early twenties. . . . Just as in that period there is now a suction of funds away from Europe to this country, . . . further increased by the devaluation of the dollar. There is again a tendency for gold to move to us and the amounts are not larger. At that time the gold stock constituted less than 10 per cent of the total amount of bank deposits outstanding. At the present time the country's gold stock is over 20 per cent of our bank deposits."

H. L. Clarke Sued By Utilities Power

CHICAGO (AP)—Harley L. Clarke has been sued for $3,000,000 by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation—huge holding company he once headed.

The bill filed in Federal Court contended Mr. Clarke misappropriated approximately $1,000,000 of the concern's funds about June, 1930, and approximately $2,000,000 on May 14, 1931, and asked an accounting.

It charged he "devised schemes and artifices to defraud" the corporation through "colorable transactions between certain subsidiaries and by making "excessive or fictitious" charges for expenditures and accused him of making false entries on its books.

Mr. Clarke resigned as president, but remained as a director of the utilities corporation last Oct. 29, after the Atlas Corporation—investment company headed by Floyd B. Odlum of New York—had attained a dominating position through its stock holdings.

Mr. Clarke says this suit was maliciously brought to detract attention from the main issue, which is the protection of the Utilities Power & Light Securities Corporation security holders. "The charges are absolutely false and the principals in the matter know it," he declared.

Provincial Hydroelectric Plant Sought for Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The establishment of a Quebec provincial hydroelectric undertaking along similar lines to the one in operation in Ontario is anticipated with a measure providing for its establishment at the next session by the Provincial Government.

Recent conferences between Premiers Maurice Duplessis, of Quebec, and Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario, centered chiefly about electricity.

In official circles it is said that a decision has been reached and that the Prime Minister is determined to do something to lower electricity rates. The provincial hydro will be created at the commencement of the next session of the Quebec Legislature and organization of the body will proceed as rapidly as possible.

Quebec's hydro will be along similar lines as that of Ontario, and there will be a working agreement between the two provinces in order to bring about decreased costs in certain respects.

October Building Increases 4 P. C. Above September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — October building measured by the value of permits issued showed an increase over September of more than 4 per cent, according to Secretary of Labor Perkins.

The increase, says the report, over the preceding month in the value of permits issued was shared by six of nine geographic divisions, with gains registered in the value of new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings and additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures.

All Types Gain

"Compared with October, 1935, all types of building construction showed decided gains," Miss Perkins said. "The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued increased 66 per cent; nonresidential buildings, 11 per cent, and additions, alterations and repairs, 22 per cent. The value of all buildings for which permits were issued during the month is more than 35 per cent greater than for October, 1935.

"During the first 10 months of 1936 permits were issued for building in cities with a population of 10,000 or over valued at $1,116,733,000. This represents a gain of 67 per cent over the first 10 months of 1935. The value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued during these months amounted to $508,952,000, an increase of 119 per cent. Over the same period, the value of new nonresidential buildings increased 44 per cent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs, 32 per cent.

Percentage Change

The percentage change from September to October in the number and cost of buildings for which permits were issued for each of the different types of construction in 1482 identical cities having a population of 2500 or over is indicated in the following tabulation:

Class of Construction	Change in October No.	Est. Cost
New residential	+5.3	+5.7
New nonresidential	+6.4	+2.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	+4.0	+2.7
Total	+4.7	+4.1

The percentage change, by class of construction, as compared with October, 1935, is shown in the table below for 754 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over:

Class of Construction	Change in October No.	Est. Cost
New residential	+61.9	+66.2
New nonresidential	+18.4	+10.7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	+16.0	+22.3
Total	+22.5	+35.5

There was an increase of 64.2 per cent in the number of family-dwelling units provided in these 754 identical cities, comparing October, 1936, with the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The percentage increase, by class of construction, for the first 10 months of 1936 as compared with the first 10 months of 1935 is given below:

Class of Construction	Gain Over 1935 No.	Est. Cost
New residential	+87.0	+119.3
New nonresidential	+25.1	+43.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	+10.3	+31.8
Total	+21.9	+66.5

The data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include, an addition to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts were awarded by Federal and State Governments in the cities included in the report. For October, 1936, the value of these public buildings amounted to $6,583,000; for September, 1936, to $13,084,000, and for October, 1935, to $7,867,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—At least 50 per cent more home building next year than this was predicted today in a report filed with Secretary Roper by the special lumber survey committee of the Commerce Department.

In its quarterly accounting the committee also said the outlook for 1937 is "favorable for an increasing lumber demand."

Growth of Norway's Shoe Manufacture Cuts Imports

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reported that expansion of Norway's shoe manufacturing industry had resulted in declines in its imports of shoes. The report, based on advices from the consul at Oslo, indicated imports of American shoes by Norway are confined to limited quantities of "higher-class" products, due to domestic competition in all other types.

Domestic production of leather footwear in Norway in 1934, the latest year for which figures are available, was valued at $7,170,000 compared to $6,870,000 in 1933.

In 1935, reports indicated, Norway manufactured 2,400,000 pairs of shoes compared to 2,161,000 in 1934. These figures, the Commerce Department reported, cover only shoes made in factories. Individual shoemakers produced an additional 10 to 15 per cent of these amounts.

Senate Group to Begin Railway Financing Study

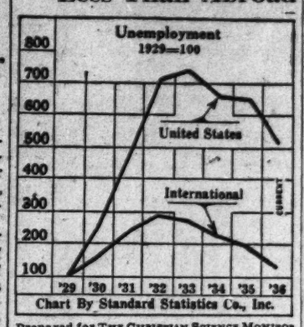
WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate committee investigating railway financing announced public hearings would be opened Dec. 7.

The committee will begin with a study of the Missouri Pacific System, Mr. Wheeler said, despite the recent death of O. P. Van Sweringen, railway financier closely connected with the line.

Vick Chemical Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Vick Chemical Company, with principal plants at Greensboro, N. C., and Philadelphia, and subsidiaries reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 net earnings of $808,171, equal to $1.15 a share, compared with $840,104, or $1.20 a share, in the corresponding 1935 period.

U. S. Work Gains Less Than Abroad



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite some lessening of the unemployment problem in this country since the peak of 1933, there are still five times as many unemployed as there were in 1929.

Figures on unemployment over the rest of the industrial world indicate that present unemployment is nearly back to the 1929 level.

Yields on Long-Term Securities Decrease During Past Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The principle change money rates in November was a further drop in yields on long-term securities, according to a monthly review by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which says that this apparently reflects renewed pressure of idle funds to find employment.

The review states that yields on government bonds declined to the lowest levels for many years and that yields on high-grade corporation and municipal bonds moved similarly. The average yield on Treasury bonds, the bank said, was 2.12 per cent, compared with about 2.60 per cent a year ago, nearly 3 per cent two years ago and a high point of almost 4.50 per cent early in 1932.

"Reports from member banks in the principal cities," the review continued, "indicated that the strength of the security markets in November was due chiefly to demands for investments from sources other than these member banks. Government security holdings of the reporting banks, in fact, declined slightly in November and reached the lowest levels since the early part of June. Holdings of other securities also showed some reduction, one factor in which appears to have been the repayment of temporary state and municipal borrowings.

"The decline in investments of the reporting member banks during the past month was partly offset by a further rise in loans other than loans on securities. Loans in this category, a major element of which is commercial borrowing, reached the highest level since before the bank holiday in 1933.

Chicago Retailers Have Busy Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Few November periods in recent Chicago history have been as satisfactory to the retailers in Chicago as the week just closed, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Christmas buying in the downtown department stores was far ahead of the same week a year ago, with almost all of the State Street institutions forced to add to their personnel to take care of their shoppers. Buying in outlying sections of the city was in comparable volume.

Wholesalers and mail order houses are experiencing the same kind of activity.

Chicago hotels, transportation companies and other allied businesses report a heavy tourists' and convention trade, with arrivals for the annual International Livestock Show setting the pace.

Industrial wages and employment showed sharp gains. Production figures in local factories continue upward. There was no sign of any slump in the record demands being made on Chicago power stations and other public utilities.

More Salary Statistics Are Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—A report of Columbia Pictures Corporation to the Securities Commission revealed that Ronald Colman, the actor, drew $162,500 for his cinematic services during Columbia's last fiscal year.

The report showed that Frank Capra, a director, received more money than the president of the corporation. Mr. Capra drew $208,000 while Harry Cohn, president, received $182,040.

Other salaries as revealed by annual reports included:

Nipissing Mines Company, Ltd., Toronto—Hugh Park, general manager, $12,380; E. P. Earle, vice-president, $10,400; Alex Fasken, secretary, $5400.

H. W. Rickel and Company, Detroit — Armin Rickel, president, $15,275.

Demand for Cloth Continues Strong And Prices Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD—The past week saw some slackening in the headlong buying activity that has kept primary cotton goods markets in a whirl of excitement for more than six weeks.

Good demand for merchandise continued and prices held strong and in some cases gained sharply over the previous week, but the heavy pressure for print cloths for delivery during the second quarter of the year was noticeably less persistent and in several constructions there was some fractional recessions from the highest prices paid for April-June deliveries.

Sheetings Strong

Sheetings were strong and increasingly active and some numbers moved up an eighth to a quarter of a cent in quotations for spring deliveries. Many sheeting mills reported large lot trading from March and April and some took orders for more distant deliveries at the peak prices so far reported. Quick goods were wanted, but seldom could be had for shipment earlier than February-March.

Large-lot buying of narrow print cloths by bag manufacturers and by other consumers of bag constructions featured the print cloth section and prices advanced sharply as mills booked deliveries running through the first four or five months of the new year.

Among the active narrow constructions was 27-inch 7.60-yard 64x60s, which sold in large quantities at 5⅝ cents and later advanced to 5½ cents, and sold there in a substantial way.

Heavy Goods Active

Heavy goods were moving in considerable quantities, particularly the heavy drills which sold around 7½ cents for 37-inch 3.95-yard goods, and 8½ cents for 30-inch 3.25-yard. Four leaf twills were selling on a basis of 15¼ cents for 37-inch 1.75-yard goods, while three leaf twills were moving at 11 cents for quick deliveries and 10¾ cents for forward shipments.

In the fine goods section, there was active trading in combed fabrics, with combed broadcloths moving at 13 to 13¼ cents for 128x63s and 136x68s, and higher counts in proportion.

Sales Clause Dickering

There is a good deal of dickering in the market over the question of what kind of a sales clause should be included in the contract to protect sellers on long forward deliveries, in case of legislation or government action to substantially affect costs. There is a feeling in the trade that hours may be substantially shortened, and in that case sellers want the right to proportionately reduce deliveries. There is also some talk of a little NRA which may result in still further boosting the wage cost per yard of goods.

Already buyers concede that wage increases granted throughout the northern section of the industry and immediately in prospect in the southern section, are bound to increase the cost of merchandise, but they console themselves with the thought that buying power will also be increased.

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Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

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Bruins Scorers Slow Reaching Peak Form

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Can't find any of the Bruins in the scoring leaders of the league. This is the third week in which the figures have been issued and no Bruin has so much as made an appearance among the leaders. First thought might be somewhat alarming, but the Bruins are merely warming up.

These Bruins now have gone five successive games without defeat, winning three and two resulting in tie scores. That record is the more impressive when viewed in the light of the club not having had the services of Eddie Shore, and the players, particularly the veterans, not having reached their peak.

Fifteen Goals

That last mentioned factor, of course, is the reason that there are no players on the team among the leading scorers. The local club is second lowest in the league in scoring, with only 15 goals. With the exception of the one bad game against Rangers in which the Bruins were beaten 6-1, their defensive record would have held up nicely.

At present the Bruin scoring machine is in the process of development. The newly-formed lines have not been welded, although improvement shows in each game. The all-important combination play, so necessary to outwit defenses and goalies, is slowly forming and so far most of the local team scoring has been more along individual effort.

Tonight's game against Springfield should help the Bruins to develop scoring power. The game means little and the locals have been instructed to abolish body-checking against the Indians. Both teams will stress attack and the Bruins will try to work out scoring plays and combination.

Lightest Week

This is probably the lightest week of the entire National Hockey League season. The Bruins do not play until next Saturday night. Only two mid-week games are scheduled, one tonight when the Maple Leafs invade Montreal to play Maroons and Thursday night when Rangers play Detroit. To avoid a complete layoff at this time, Art Ross booked the exhibition game at Springfield.

Manager Ross has contended that this team is his best in five years and while many fans were inclined to smile at the statement when Rangers made the Bruins look foolish, that same smile has turned from derision to satisfaction. The team as a whole is big, fairly fast, studded with experience and backed by a great goalie. Three or four more games and the players will be in their best form.

Saturday night the Bruins face Canadiens at Montreal and return home for the invasion of the Stanley Cuppers, the Detroit Red Wings. The wings are highly praised by all opponents, although temporarily retarded by injuries. How the Bruin players have scored to date:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Dit Clapper	2	2	4
Ray Getliffe	2	2	4
Bill Cowley	1	3	4
Hooley Smith	3	0	3
Red Beattie	2	1	3
Roy Goldsworthy	2	0	2
Nels Stewart	1	1	2
Joe Jerwa	1	1	2
Bun Cook	0	2	2
Jack Portland	0	1	1
Cooney Weiland	0	1	1
Peggy O'Neil	0	1	1
Charlie Sands	1	0	1

Collegiate Hockey Starts Tonight At Boston Arena

The local intercollegiate hockey season will be officially ushered in tonight when Boston University crosses sticks with its neighbor across the Charles, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on Boston Arena ice.

And from the opening whistle tonight until the final shrill blast sometime next March, Boston hockey fans have in store for them one of the busiest and most interesting intercollegiate hockey seasons on record.

With all of the local colleges booking first-class schedules and the fact that the majority of college sixes this year will offer keener competition to all of their opponents, there are indications that fans will see some thrilling hockey.

The Quadrangular League comprising Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton has always been popular with local fans, but this year these four have joined up with four of the leading Canadian colleges to form an international league. The Canadian colleges are McGill, Montreal, Queens, and Toronto. Toronto and Queens will play Harvard here in Boston, Jan. 7 and Feb. 10, respectively.

In tonight's game the M. I. T. six will be out to avenge an overwhelming defeat administered to them by the Terriers last year. And according to reports coming from M. I. T. rooters they have a better than average chance.

N. E. Soccer Crown Is Won by Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 — Brown won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League title, and Yale and Wesleyan tied for second place, according to the final tabulations announced today by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary of the league. Brown finished with 14 points with an undefeated season, Wesleyan and Yale finished with 10 points each; Harvard and Dartmouth were tied for third with eight points each; then followed Massachusetts State, 6; Amherst, 4; Williams, 3; Connecticut State and Tufts, two each; Springfield, one; and M. I. T., none. The season closed last Saturday with Yale's triumph over M. I. T., a verdict that advanced Yale from third to a second-place tie.

Bill Margeson of Brown led the individual scorers with 12 goals; Read of Brown was second with seven; Kenney of Yale was third with six; and Bailey of Dartmouth and Jackson of Brown followed with five goals each.

The final team-scoring tabulations:

	G.P.	W.	L.	T	Pts.
Brown	8	6	0	2	14
Wesleyan	7	5	2	0	10
Yale	7	5	2	0	10
Harvard	7	3	2	2	8
Dartmouth	6	4	2	0	8
Mass. State	6	3	3	0	6
Amherst	6	2	4	0	4
Williams	4	1	2	1	3
Conn. State	5	1	4	0	2
Tufts	5	1	4	0	2
Springfield	3	0	2	1	1
M. I. T.	4	0	4	0	0

Princeton Elects Toll

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1 (AP)—Charles H. Toll Jr., 220-pound son of an Amherst College professor, was elected captain of the 1937 Princeton football team yesterday. He will be a senior next year and one of the two regulars from this year's eleven around whom Coach "Fritz" Crisler must form his next team. The other is Halfback Jack White. Toll, who is 6 feet 5 inches tall, played right tackle. The captain-elect is also a letterman on the track team and a substitute on the basketball team.

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Boston Redskins Face N. Y. Giants In Title Game

It will be a question of whether a good offensive team can beat a good defensive team when the New York Giants and Boston Redskins meet for the Eastern Championship at the Polo Grounds Sunday, for team statistics released today show that Boston leads the National Football League on defense and the Giants lead the Eastern Division on offense.

Two changes in team leadership resulted in this week's play. All teams bettered their 1935 totals in ground gaining as the Chicago Bears regained first place with 3416 yards, 26 more than Detroit. Green Bay is third with 3197, and in addition to retaining the scoring lead, also became the best passing team of the circuit.

Green Bay now has 248 points to 222 for the Bears and 221 for Detroit. The Packers overtook the Pittsburgh Pirates in passing efficiency with 105 completions in 245 tosses for 42 per cent. Pittsburgh has 41 per cent and the Giants 39 per cent. Detroit has 43 per cent but has thrown 115 less passes than the Packers. Boston has held opponents to 2027 yards and the Bears have had only 94 points scored against them.

Team statistics, twelfth week of play:

Western Division

Team and Games	YG	OYG	FP	PC	Pts
Green Bay (11)	3197	2442	245	105	248
Chicago Bears (12)	3416	2699	170	56	222
Detroit (11)	3390	2332	130	67	221
Chicago Cards (11)	2458	2559	178	66	74

Eastern Division

Boston (11)	2519	2027	207	73	135
New York (11)	2602	2714	168	67	115
Pittsburgh (12)	2203	3066	196	81	98
Brooklyn (11)	1775	2911	130	38	86
Philadelphia (12)	2068	2857	170	39	51

Teams in order of league standing. YG—Yards Gained. OYG—Opponents' Yards Gained. FP—Forward Passes. PC—Passes Completed. Pts—Points.

Next Sunday's Games

Boston at New York (Winner will be eastern champion).
Brooklyn at Detroit.
Green Bay at Chicago Cardinals.

Harvard's Rowing Dates Announced

The Harvard varsity crew will compete in five regattas next season, only two of them at Cambridge. The crew will make its debut under the head coachship of Thomas Bolles on April 24 against Princeton and M. I. T. in the Compton Cup Race at Princeton. Columbia, Harvard and M. I. T. will meet on the Charles river on May 8 and Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse and M. I. T. on May 15. Harvard will race Navy and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in the Adams Cup Race May 29 and will race Yale at New London on June 25.

The schedules follow:

Varsity Crew: April 24, Princeton and M. I. T. at Princeton (Compton Cup); May 8, Columbia and M. I. T.; 15, Cornell, Syracuse and M. I. T.; 29, Navy and Penn at Philadelphia (Adams Cup); June 25, Yale at New London.

Varsity 150-pound Crew: May 22, Princeton and Yale at Derby (Goldwaite Cup).

Freshman 150-pound Crew: May 22, Yale.

Second Freshman Crew: May 15, Groton at Groton.

House Crew: May 22, Yale.

Rugby to Cricket

OXFORD, Eng., (AP)—Bernard Rankin, former Yale University halfback and pitcher, ended his English football career for the season when a knee injury clipped him from the field.

But Rankin, recalling his pitching powers, decided to concentrate his efforts on cricket during the coming spring season.

Rankin, whose home is Boston, is at Merton College on a Henry fellowship.

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Boston Redskins Face N. Y. Giants In Title Game

It will be a question of whether a good offensive team can beat a good defensive team when the New York Giants and Boston Redskins meet for the Eastern Championship at the Polo Grounds Sunday, for team statistics released today show that Boston leads the National Football League on defense and the Giants lead the Eastern Division on offense.

Two changes in team leadership resulted in this week's play. All teams bettered their 1935 totals in ground gaining as the Chicago Bears regained first place with 3416 yards, 26 more than Detroit. Green Bay is third with 3197, and in addition to retaining the scoring lead, also became the best passing team of the circuit.

Green Bay now has 248 points to 222 for the Bears and 221 for Detroit. The Packers overtook the Pittsburgh Pirates in passing efficiency with 105 completions in 245 tosses for 42 per cent. Pittsburgh has 41 per cent and the Giants 39 per cent. Detroit has 43 per cent but has thrown 115 less passes than the Packers. Boston has held opponents to 2027 yards and the Bears have had only 94 points scored against them.

Team statistics, twelfth week of play:

Western Division

Team and Games	YG	OYG	FP	PC	Pts
Green Bay (11)	3197	2442	245	105	248
Chicago Bears (12)	3416	2699	170	56	222
Detroit (11)	3390	2332	130	67	221
Chicago Cards (11)	2458	2559	178	66	74

Eastern Division

Boston (11)	2519	2027	207	73	135
New York (11)	2602	2714	168	67	115
Pittsburgh (12)	2203	3066	196	81	98
Brooklyn (11)	1775	2911	130	38	86
Philadelphia (12)	2068	2857	170	39	51

Teams in order of league standing. YG—Yards Gained. OYG—Opponents' Yards Gained. FP—Forward Passes. PC—Passes Completed. Pts—Points.

Next Sunday's Games

Boston at New York (Winner will be eastern champion).
Brooklyn at Detroit.
Green Bay at Chicago Cardinals.

Northeastern Basketball Squad Studded With Sophomore Stars

Northeastern opens its basketball season at the Johnson Memorial gymnasium against American International College of Springfield, Saturday night. Coach Al McCoy is pushing his boys to the limit to order to have them ready for this game.

Although McCoy has only been with the squad a little over a week, the majority of the candidates have been practicing for several weeks under the watchful eye of Stan Kramer, 1933 Husky court captain.

Drilled on Fundamentals

Last night, with the reporting of Frank Meehan, captain-elect of the 1937 football team, and Jay Hart, retiring captain of the 1936 grid eleven, the Northeastern basketball squad was complete. McCoy, during the past week, has been drilling his team on fundamentals, and not until these are mastered will any plays be given.

This year's group of candidates are presenting somewhat of a problem, especially since an exceptional number of talented sophomores have shown more ability than the veterans to date. As a matter of fact, if McCoy sticks to his present plans, the only veteran expected to start Saturday's game will be Capt. Merton Ricci, standout guard from Chelsea.

The veterans and lettermen who are, at the present, being pushed from the starting lineup are Meehan, center; Hart, forward; Benny Bialkowski, guard; John Barone, forward; Emery Spiden, guard; Andrew Smith, forward.

Sophomores Show Ability

These boys are being pressed by an exceedingly strong group who played on one of Northeastern's best freshmen fives. Among these are Russell Hobson of Meriden, Conn., Bob Smith of Brockton, Swede Allstrom of Quincy, Garent Gibson of Salem, and Jack Noe of Chelsea.

Hobson was an all-state forward at Meriden High School where he starred for three years at the forward position. Before coming to Northeastern he played one year at Suffield School. In practice sessions so far this year he has shown speed and accuracy.

Smith, with his 6ft. 2in. of height, is making a strong bid for the center position. Last year in the "Tech" tournament he was considered one of the leading players, and was given the rating as all-Tech tournament center.

Noe and Gibson are other forwards that will see plenty of service in the Husky line-up. Both these boys are fast and have shown ability for hitting the mark.

Among the members of the football team who are fighting for starting positions are Stan Rogers, Ben Jestzemakt, Chester Kendall, and Bill Shields.

As the Huskies' squad gradually shapes-up McCoy does not hesitate to say that he thinks it will be one of Northeastern's strongest quintets. Northeastern may play in the New England College Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut State. If this league proves successful in basketball the baseball teams of the same colleges will compete for diamond honors. The schedule:

Dec. 5—American International; 12—Conn. State; 19—New Hampshire; Jan. 6—at Rhode Island; 9—at Maine; 16—Maine; 20—at Williams; 23—at Worcester Poly; 30—Springfield; Feb. 5—at Upsala; 6—at Manhattan; 9—at New Hampshire; 13—Lowell Textile; 16—at Conn. State; 20—Rhode Island; 23—at Tufts; March 3—at Clark.

College Notes

Friday night the Tufts football varsity lettermen will elect the Jumbos' 1937 grid captain. Leading candidates are Harold Zimman of Lynn, star tackle, and Bennie Coller, also of Lynn.

♦ ♦ ♦

Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli, Northeastern's flying sophomore who finished a commendable fifth in the National A. A. U. cross-country title race at Newark, N. J., last Sunday, reported for track at Northeastern this afternoon. Zamparelli, whose long-distance running overshadows his ability as a dual meet track competitor, will concentrate on the two mile this year. Last spring he won the Greater Boston freshman crown at 1500 meters and was second in the 3000.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University will pay tribute to its coaching staff and the greatest football team in its athletic history, Thursday evening, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and the board of trustees as hosts. The new captain of the Terriers will be announced at the dinner.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Terriers open the local collegiate basketball season tonight against Salem Teachers at the Boston University Gymnasium. Coach Mel Collard has primed his team for this game, especially because of the stunning upset the Salem five administered to the Scarlet and White last year.

Monitor's All-Big Ten 1936 Football Team

Position	Player	College
Left end	Mercle E. Wendt '37	Ohio State
Left tackle	Edwin C. Widseth '37	Minnesota
Left guard	Stephen Reid '37	Northwestern
Center	Leon Fuller '37	Northwestern
Right guard	Prescott Jordan Jr. '37	Chicago
Right tackle	Charles E. Hamrick '37	Minnesota
Right end	John Kovatch '38	Northwestern
Quarterback	Vernon R. Huffman '37	Indiana
Left halfback	Andrew Uram '38	Minnesota
Right halfback	Donald Heap '38	Northwestern
Fullback	Cecil Isbell '38	Purdue

Green Bay Packers Complete 105 Passes

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP) — The pass-conscious Green Bay Packers, the rough riding Chicago Bears and the rugged Boston Redskins share statistical honors of the National Professional Football League.

The Packers, leaders of the western division and stout favorites to capture the league championship in the post-season playoff have completed 105 of 245 passes for an average of 42 per cent, one percentage point better than the Pittsburgh Pirates, and three more than the New York Giants.

With 3416 yards to their credit in 12 games, the Bears are leading for offensive honors although the Detroit Lions, with one game left to play, have a chance of passing the Chicagoans. The Lions have gained 3390 yards in 11 games. The Bears have had only 94 points scored against them.

Boston leads the league on defense having yielded only 2027 yards in 11 games.

New Golf Alibi

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—Fair-weather golfers can thank Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi for a new alibi—visibility—when their approach shots fall short of the green.

"You know, the visibility was too good for a good score," the Democratic Senator jested as he evaded disclosing the score on his first round after arriving for a vacation.

"We could see the greens so well that they appeared to be closer than they really were."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Southern Methodist selected to represent East in Rose Bowl football classic.

Five Years Ago

Albie Booth of Yale chosen on Associated Press all-eastern football team for third straight year.

Eight Colleges Represented On A. P. All-Eastern Eleven

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Paced by Pitt's powerful Panthers, eight schools are represented on the Associated Press All-Eastern football team last night.

The Panthers won three places. Yale crashed the first team lineup twice, Fordham, Penn, Princeton, Dartmouth, Duquesne and Navy each placed one man.

All three Panthers selected are linemen. Bill Daddio is at one of the flanks, Capt. Bill Glassford was chosen for guard, and Averell Daniell, one of the country's outstanding men in his position, placed at tackle.

Larry Kelley at end and Clint Frank at quarterback were drafted from the Yale eleven, giving the "Ivy League" five positions all told.

The most spirited competition for line posts was at center, where Mike Basrak, Duquesne, won out over such stars as Jim Hauze, Penn, and Alex Wojciehowicz, Fordham. Nathaniel Pierce of Fordham at guard and Charles Toll Jr. of Princeton at tackle are the other members of the all-star line.

While selection of forwards was comparatively easy, some dispute developed in naming Frank's running mates in the backfield. Pitt's Marshall Goldberg was high in favor as a running back, but he did not show the all-around ability of Francis Murray of Penn and William T. Ingram 2d of Navy, who won the halfback jobs.

John Handrahan of Dartmouth won out at fullback after a nip-and-tuck battle with Bill Kurlish of Penn, largely because the selectors agreed he was better offensively. The first and second team lineups:

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Kelley, Yale	l.e.	Barna, W. Va.
Daniell, Pitt	l.t.	Matisi, Pitt.
Pierce, Fordham	l.g.	Montgomery, Penn.
Basrak, Duquesne	c.	Hauze, Penn.
Glassford, Pitt	r.g.	Morrell, Navy
Toll, Princeton	r.t.	Kevorkian, Harvard
Daddio, Pitt	r.e.	Holland, Cornell
Frank, Yale	q.b.	Sandbach, Prin.
Murray, Penn	l.h.	Goldberg, Pitt.
Ingram, Navy	r.h.	Brumbaugh, Duq.
Handrahan, Dart	f.b.	Kurlish, Penn.

The territory included in the award as being in the "East" extends northward from Washington, D. C., and as far west as the western boundary of Pennsylvania.

Gophers Ranked Nation's Leader

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Minnesota's Gophers hold their place as America's No. 1 college football team by a decisive margin over Louisiana State, champion of the deep South, in the final United States ranking poll conducted by the Associated Press for 1936.

Results compiled this week in the seventh country-wide consensus reveal Minnesota the choice among 25 out of 35 experts. Nine placed L. S. U. at the top of their lists. One first-place ballot was cast for Santa Clara, the nation's only major unbeaten and untied team.

The final rankings with points tallied on a basis of 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

First Ten

	Points
1—Minnesota	332
2—Louisiana State	309
3—Pittsburgh	227
4—Alabama	218
5—Washington	216
6—Santa Clara	155
7—Northwestern	130
8—Notre Dame	107
9—Nebraska	69
10—Pennsylvania	34

Second Ten

11—Duke	33
12—Yale	22
13—Dartmouth	13
14—Duquesne	12
15—Fordham	11
16—Texas Christian	10
17—Tennessee	8
18—Arkansas and Navy	6
20—Marquette	4

The chief shake-ups this week, with the regular season closed for all but two of the "top ten," find Pittsburgh displacing Alabama in third place and Washington, the Far West's Rose Bowl choice, hurdling its coast rival, Santa Clara, for fifth position.

It is interesting to note, in connection with pending post-season pairing, that Louisana State is rated tougher opposition than Alabama, reported to have the "inside track" for the big money Rose Bowl Game on New Year's Day.

The ranking list clearly points to the best intersectional matches, with Pittsburgh a heavy choice to play in the Sugar Bowl, at New Orleans, against the southern team that doesn't go to Pasadena to meet Washington. Big Ten regulations prevent Minnesota from considering any post-season competition.

Fordham lost prestige at the close of the season, falling from third place to fifteenth within the past two weeks, but the East generally made a strong showing, placing seven teams among the 20 listed in the final ranking. Pennsylvania, Yale and Dartmouth represent the "Ivy League."

The Middle West, however, dominated the top 10, with four of its five entries in the first half of the list. The South gained four places, the Southwest and Far West two each.

A. V. Lambert Trophy Goes to Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—University of Pittsburgh today was awarded the new August V. Lambert memorial trophy in recognition of its having the best football team in the East, by a committee of New York City sports writers.

Pennsylvania was a close second, receiving honorable mention, while Dartmouth, Yale and Fordham also were considered in the final judging.

The presentation of the trophy will be made at Pittsburgh some time within the next two weeks. The trophy, a gold natural-size football, mounted on a base surrounded by smaller footballs, was offered by Henry L. and Victor A. Lambert of New York in memory of their father, August V. Lambert, a prominent sports enthusiast.

New Grid Captain

By a Staff Photographer

Russ Allen

Elected by the Harvard Varsity Football Lettermen at the Dillon Field House This Afternoon. Allen Is 21 Years Old, Weighs 180, Is Six Feet in Height and Plays Guard. He Prepared at Exeter. He Won Major Letters in Football and Hockey and Captained His Freshman Hockey Team. His Home Is in Greenfield, Mass.

Perry's Reasons

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Dec. 1 (AP)—Fred Perry, the tennis star who turned professional, enumerated three reasons today why he deserted England for California.

With emphasis on the first, he listed:

1. His wife, pretty Helen Vinson, actress.
2. A newly bought house and garden.
3. Ownership and partnership in the $100,000 reorganized Beverly Hills Tennis Club.

Perry announced the new twist in his professional affairs at a luncheon attended by two of the Marx brothers, Miss Barbara Stanwyck, Miss Vinson and others.

Perry explained the club would be enlarged, the tennis courts illuminated and the swimming pool lighted.

Claims One "Honor"

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) — Ken Stilley, Notre Dame shock troop left tackle in 1935, claims at least one distinction. Ken says: "I am the man who made it possible for Lynn Waldorf to establish himself at Northwestern." In the 1935 Notre Dame-Nortwestern game, the Wildcats aimed their extremely fast reverse play at Stilley's position — with frequent success.

Reason for Amerks' League Lead Shown

MONTREAL, Dec. 1 (AP)—The second weekly set of scoring statistics from National Hockey League headquarters gives a clear explanation of why the New York Americans are heading the standing in the circuit's International group.

Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, first-string left winger, heads the league's scoring parade with seven goals and four assists for a total of 11 points. Art Chapman, center, has nine points, all on assists, to tie for third place with Bob Gracie of the Montreal Maroons, while Lorne Carr, right winger, is well up on the list with six points.

The only line which rivals this record is Detroit's combination of Marty Barry, Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis, whose total so far is 18 points.

Schriner, tied with Gracie for the lead a week ago, scored four goals to move out in front, while Nick Metz of Toronto, took over second place with 10 points, equally divided between goals and assists.

The Amerks also have the penalty leader in Allan Shields, who has spent 23 minutes in the "coop," two more than Earl Seibert of Chicago. Records of the leading scorers to date:

	G	A	Pts.
Schriner, Americans	7	4	11
Metz, Toronto	5	5	10
Gracie, Maroons	2	7	9
Chapman, Americans	0	9	9
Gagnon, Canadiens	6	2	8
Robinson, Maroons	5	2	7
Barry, Detroit	1	6	7
N. Colville, Rangers	5	2	7
Aurie, Detroit	5	1	6
Shibicky, Rangers	5	1	6
Pratt, Rangers	3	3	6
Ward, Maroons	4	2	6
Carr, Americans	3	3	6
Lepine, Canadiens	2	4	6
Wiseman, Americans	3	2	5
Watson, Rangers	3	2	5
Patrick, Rangers	2	3	5
Lewis, Detroit	2	3	5
Apps, Toronto	2	3	5
Morenz, Canadiens	1	4	5
Cain, Maroons	1	4	5
Haynes, Canadiens	0	5	5
H. Jackson, Toronto	0	5	5

Washington Takes A. A. Batting Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Vernon (George) Washington, husky St. Paul outfielder, finally has caught up with the American association batting championship—with the help of a league ruling.

Washington compiled an average of .390, according to official batting figures released last night, but played in only 73 games during which he went to bat 305 times. The title formerly went to the high man playing in 100 or more games, but under a rule recently adopted by the club owners, 300 or more times at bat, instead of 100 games, was set as the minimum service requirement.

The Saint slugger, who lost the 1934 crown to Earl Webb of Milwaukee by a fraction of a point, thus was ranked ahead of Jack Winsett of Columbus, who hammered the ball for a .354 mark in 141 games. Tied for third place at .353 were Mel Simons of Louisville, Henry Steinbacher of St. Paul and Oscar Eckhardt of Indianapolis, all outfielders.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

RIVIERA—Enjoy beautiful, sunny winter near Cannes; will sublet 4-room apartment at Golfe-Juan; every convenience; beach, mountains; railroad. Write Box A-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
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1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. OR. 1308

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FIVE rooms, West Side; rent until Spring; adults. Write Box C-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 310 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

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LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation in special Pullman; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAFE OPPORTUNITY
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—At large new trailer park catering to reputable class; no alcohol; experienced party with equipment seeking such opportunity wire or write B. F. LIBERTY, Mgr., Green Star Park, 611 Sweet Bldg.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 976 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 7th Av., N Y C PE. 6-2270.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, at once, in school for children needing special help; general houseman, experience in care of furnace, essential drive car; wife, experienced waitress, references required; Christian Scientists preferred; personal interview desirable. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.; Huntington 23.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HANDYMAN, cook, houseworker; white; good home; steady position. Phone Sunday and evenings after nine. Endicott 2-1883 (N. Y. C.).

YOUNG MAN WANTED
High school graduate preferred, to assist in office and at desk, etc., of high-grade apartment building in Cambridge, Mass.; previous experience not necessary; neatness, honesty and dependability essential. Box E-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Housekeeper for tourist hotel; requirements extreme neatness and ability to sew; give references. Address LINEN ROOM, c/o Carrier No. 2, Charleston, S. C.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flit, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave. Boston Established 25 Years.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum HERBERT A SIMPSON 933 Washington St., Boston

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

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DERRY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 3½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff 5 M. Horspool.

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Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

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Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort, unrivalled. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 3½ gns

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel: 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lifts; tennis, near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns.; special for Christmas. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1044.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated, noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2783. MRS P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH, 8, "Cranzac," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD Staffield House Comfy Modern Quiet MR and MRS TURVEY

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs Sidney Tite, Longham Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 38.

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Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine, Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily 7/6 bed breakfast and bath NO EXTRAS. Good English food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor

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A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive
Near to Christian Science church

LONDON AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 13/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 6/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 2616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." *Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor* Quiet assured Day and Night.

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In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate-size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
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Spacious commodious resident hotel, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full board 45/- to £3/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 10/-. Reduction for families

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CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
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Phone Flaxman 0936
Pleasantly situated convenient shopping centre, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

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LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

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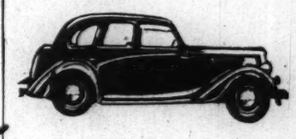

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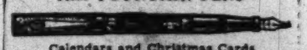

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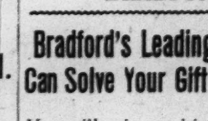

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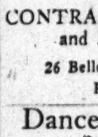

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Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685—1750)

IT WAS of Johann Sebastian Bach that Schumann said: "Music owes to him as much as a religion to its founder." Bach was indeed one of the very earliest of great composers. He was born into a large German family devoted to music. Being a violinist, his father naturally taught Johann the violin. Then the child lost his parents; and he stayed with a brother. This man, a teacher, trained him in keyboard instruments. The boy quickly mastered all the pieces he had to learn. He began to aspire to higher things, to more serious themes. His brother possessed a MS. with famous compositions. The boy yearned for the beautiful music locked in a cupboard. As it was refused him, he decided that he must get it himself. For six months he spent the secret hours with the MS. Then the brother found the precious roll and took it away.

AT 18, the lad was told he must set out for himself. His fine voice immediately gave him a post in a church choir. Now he lived freely and happily in the little city of Lüneburg. Passing Arnstadt one day, he happened to try the church organ. Amazed at his skill, the consistory asked him to remain. To the $50 yearly salary they would add corn and fish for him. The young man accepted the offer and he moved a second time. At 23, he found himself appointed Court musician at Weimar. At 32, he had become chapel master to Prince Leopold at Cöthen. At 37, he occupied the important post of cantor in Leipzig.

BACH now towered like a giant above his contemporaries. He managed the music of two churches and the singers of one. To him the sole object of music should be the glory of God. As there was no school, no academy of music, he founded one. As musicians were few, he trained pupils to be professionals. He composed for his students, he composed for the church. During long years he labored as men have seldom labored.

ONE day Frederick the Great called the master to Potsdam. Bach excused himself; he felt he could not leave his duties. Seven years later, the King was about to begin a flute concert. As usual, a list of the arrivals of the day was brought to him. "Gentlemen, old Bach has arrived!" he exclaimed with frenzy. The master had to appear at Court in his traveling clothes. He had to improvise all night on all the pianos of the palace. And the next day he had to continue on all the organs of Potsdam.

MANY years after, Mozart happened to stop in Leipzig. He entered a church where the Sunday service was convening. "Thank heavens," he mused, "here is something new to learn!" He wished to meet the composer of such extraordinary music. And he heard that that man had passed on 40 years before. Thus it had been with the colossal achievements of the master. His people had mourned his loss as a prodigious player. But none had grasped the remarkable elevation of his genius. Bach represents perhaps the most universal force in music. And the full influence of his inspired works is yet to come.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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—in the Swiss Oberland

Peter Savary, London

These Picturesque Flowers Carpet the Slopes

Worth Knowing

NOBODY OWNS THE AIR!

AN AIRPLANE PASSING OVER AN INDIVIDUAL'S PROPERTY IS NOT A TRESPASSER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

—so ruled the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco in a case in which individuals sought rental fees from near-by airports for using the air over their properties. Summing up the situation, Justice Bert E. Haney said: "The sky has no definite location, and, like the sea, is incapable of private ownership. The owner of land owns as much of the air above him as he uses, but only so long as he uses it. All that lies beyond belongs to the world."

Studies In the Psalms

No. 13 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 56

In God Have I Put My Trust

(Psalms of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1150-950 B. C.)

THIS Psalm is usually associated with the dramatic events which followed upon David's flight from Saul and his visit to Gath, a border city of the Philistines, where he had hoped to find sanctuary. The account as given in I Samuel 21:10-15, tells how David, overhearing the conversation of the Philistine king and his men, realized that as war had sent him to Gath, so persecution was still upon his heels! By feigning madness, he got away as soon as possible.

The first stanza of this dramatic psalm, which is arranged as a hymn, expresses the trouble experienced from conditions of so-called warfare, for "man would swallow me up." But the refrain expresses the assurance of victory because, "in God have I put my trust."

The second stanza (v. 5-11) takes occasion to speak of the persecution which seems to be evident, for "all their thoughts are against me for evil." Aware of the necessity of protecting himself, the singer again reiterates his knowledge of safety, for "in God will I praise his word. In God have I put my trust."

The relief from the apparent condition is expressed in a short concluding stanza of which thankfulness and gratitude for deliverance is the keynote.

But his deepest joy appears to be because he is again privileged to "walk before God in the light of the living."

It is a beautifully expressed psalm of deliverance.

Daily Anecdote

Casting Pearls Before Swine

A PROFESSOR was one day nearing the close of a history lecture, and was indulging in one of those rhetorical climaxes in which he delighted, when the hour struck. The students at once began to slam down the movable arms of their lecture chairs and prepare to leave.

The professor, annoyed at the interruption of his flow of eloquence, held up his hand.

"Wait just one minute, gentlemen. I have a few more pearls to cast."

Whereupon they grunted.

Children's Corner

An Umbrella for Ticktockaticket

BABS stood at the nursery window looking out at the rain. It fell in big drops on the brick wall and the fir trees. Babs wished that Christopher would stop reading and play with her.

"Christopher," Babs said, she went toward him, smiling. He looked up from his book. "Hullao, Babs," he said, "I forgot all about you."

"Tell me a story," Babs said, "please tell me a story."

Christopher laid down his book and looked out of the window splashed with rain.

"Once upon a time," he began, "there lived a tiny elf whose name was . . . Ticktockaticket! He was no bigger than your thumb and he wore red breeches and a green jacket. He lived in a tiny house beneath an oak tree and he liked his acorns roasted.

"One day when Ticktockaticket was wearing his red breeches and his green jacket for the first time and feeling pretty toppy, he thought he would take a walk in the green forest.

"Now there was a pond in the green forest, and it was as smooth and clear as the mirror that hangs on the nursery wall. Ticktockaticket knew about it. Hadn't he sat on a lily-pad last summer and talked with a frog? But it wasn't because of the lily-pad or the frog, mind you, that he went to the pond today. Oh, no, indeed. He went there today to get a look at himself in his new red breeches and green jacket.

"And look at himself he did! Bending over the clear water, he smoothed his red breeches, he patted his green jacket. A frog, sitting on the bank of the pond, said, 'Kerchunk!' and leaped into the water, making such a splash that the picture of Ticktockaticket was ripply.

"He walked away from the pond and he hadn't gone very far either when two more drops of water fell on his green jacket. Not from the pond this time, but from a big black cloud up in the sky. 'By the dimple in my chinny, chin-chin,' Ticktockaticket cried, 'the raindrops are falling on my green jacket.'

"He was running so fast now that his eyes were half shut and plunk! he ran right into a toadstool and knocked it over. Ticktockaticket stood still, his eyes opened wide. He had thought that toadstool was a tree. He stared at its round top and its long stem. He blinked, he winked. Down fell the rain harder than ever.

"'By the dimple in my chinny, chin-chin,' Ticktockaticket cried, 'this toadstool shall be my umbrella!' He gripped the stem of the toadstool and raised the round top over his head.

"Pitter, patter fell the raindrops against it but not one fell on Ticktockaticket's green jacket.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"This toadstool shall be my umbrella," he cried

"Chuckling softly, that clever elf walked dry beneath the toadstool, and as he walked he sang,

'Pitter, patter, raindrops!
What in the world care I
With a fine umbrella
To keep my jacket dry?'"

Christopher looked at Babs and winked. "How did you like the story, Babs?"

Bab's eyes were dancing. "It's a jolly story," she said.

Bible Arithmetic No. 18

(Answer)

Solution: 23 plus 4 (John—see Rev. 1:1-4) is 27; divided by 9 (Matt. 5:3-12) is 3; multiplied by 5 (Herod—see Matt. 2:1) is 15; minus 6 (I and II Peter, I, II, and III John, Jude) is 9.

In Lighter Vein

Mistaken Identity

From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sounds of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so father went upstairs to investigate.

"What's the matter up here?" he inquired.

The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother.

"Nothing," he chuckled. "Only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me one."—*Whitley Weekly Record.*

Guessing Game

Bride: "Oh, yes. It's great fun. You know my husband is an artist. Yesterday we had a guessing game. He painted a picture and I cooked something for dinner—and we both guessed what the things were intended for."—*Cotton Ginners' Journal.*

—Humorist

"I called in answer to your advertisement for a parlor-maid, but I see your mistress is suited."

Dipper

A teacher who had at different times talked to her small children about the heavens, asked them one day, "Where is the Big Dipper?"

A little girl spoke up: "Do you mean the Double Dip? It's down on Elm Street. They give a whole lot of ice cream!"

Sh-h!

At a golf club dinner the speaker was extolling the game of golf, and explaining that in Scotland they had been playing golf for 500 years.

A voice from the far end of the table inquired: "With the same ball?"

On Tick

The lady who was in the habit of getting goods from the grocer and paying at a future (and very indefinite) date was about ready to explode.

"And why, may I ask," demanded she, "must I pay cash for today's order? I am a most regular customer—I arrive punctually—"

"Very punctually," said the grocer. "Always on 'tick'!"—*Whitley Weekly Record.*

Yes, With Two T's

At a dinner of the Ninety Burns Club, Sir William McKechnie told the following story to illustrate his point on teaching children to speak correctly.

A new pupil was asked his name, and answered, "Parson."

"Parson?" queried the teacher.

"Yes, Parson," said the pupil. "Spelled with two t's."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Party Manners

Hostess: "Do have some, dear."

Willie (at party): "Well, mother told me to say, 'No, thank you.' But I don't think she could have known how small the first helping was going to be."

Bible Arithmetic

No. 18

Take the number of the Psalm which ends " . . . and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever" ——

Add the number of letters in the name of the writer of Revelation ..... ——

Divide by the number of Beatitudes ..... ——

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the King of Judea at the time of Jesus' birth ..... ——

Subtract the number of books between James and Revelation ..... ——

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seeing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

A TEACHER of journalism in a Dallas high school asked the students in the class to write a paragraph on the topic, "What I Like About Our School."

In this class was a boy who seemed to have an impediment in his speech, which at times made it difficult for others to understand him—to some young people it might even have sounded funny. This boy wrote as his contribution:

"I am glad to be a student in a high school in which boys and girls would never make a student uncomfortable because of a defect."

Two years later a little girl with a physical blemish asked the school authorities to allow her to continue in this school, although her parents had moved to another school district in the city, because the pupils in the school never made her conscious of her difficulty.

Quotation For Today

RELIGION is among the most powerful causes of enthusiasm.
—EDMUND BURKE

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Antonyms

As usual, the antonym of the first word has been checked for you. Try finding the others:

1	dexterous	lenient	
2	frisky	frustrated	
3	facile	awkward	✓
4	onerous	adverse	
5	favorable	languid	
6	congenial	difficult	
7	consummate	antagonistic	
8	victorious	friendly	
9	prosperous	unfinished	
10	severe	controversial	

2. Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing COAT to VEST in 4 moves.

3. Total 15

How many groups of consecutive digits in the following line add up to 15?

7356432633183741

4. Rebus

Today's rebus represents a 10-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

ST .

The position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

5. Cryptogram

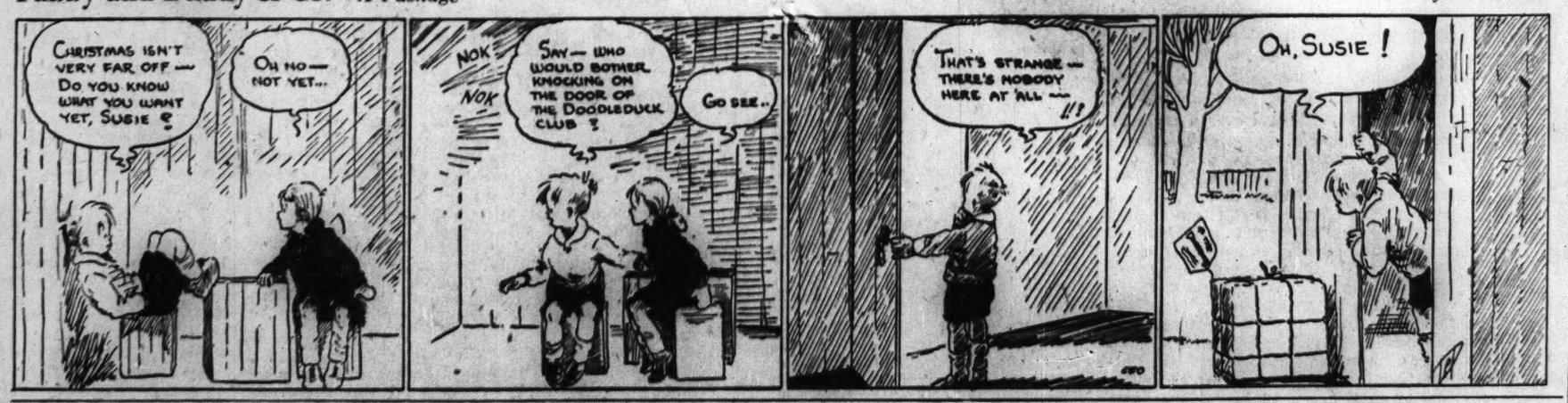
An Escondido, Calif., reader who has enjoyed learning how to solve cryptograms shares the following happy thought for chilly mornings with other readers.

"RY KFPZEQPP RAIR BQ JYHQ, BQ NZPQ KQRZLQP, IEO SY RY ZR BZRA OQJZSAR."—*PAIBQPCQINQ.*

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Package*

By LE PELLEY


CHRISTMAS ISN'T VERY FAR OFF — DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WANT YET, SUSIE?
OH NO — NOT YET..
NOK NOK
SAY — WHO WOULD BOTHER KNOCKING ON THE DOOR OF THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB?
GO SEE..
THAT'S STRANGE — THERE'S NOBODY HERE AT ALL —
OH, SUSIE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*December's Warning*

By THE HAGERS

DECEMBER HAS A WAY EACH YEAR OF SAYING, "HELLO, FOLKS, I'M HERE!"
HE'S VERY APT TO LET YOU KNOW BY SENDING FIRST A LITTLE SNOW.
THE DAYS HE SHORTENS MORE AND MORE; YOU LIGHT YOUR LAMPS AT HALF-PAST FOUR.
THEN, IF THESE SIGNS YOU DO NOT HEED, HE MAKES IT VERY PLAIN INDEED.
25 MORE DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Folk Are Friends, Nations Can Be

PEOPLE generally incline to be friends; nations are people; therefore nations generally incline to be. . . . For the moment, however, something has gone wrong with the syllogism.

Logic could complete it easily. But experience objects. People may be natural friends, but, experience argues, pointing to national feuds in Europe and Asia, nations are natural enemies.

Is logic lame? Or is experience mistaken?

There are reasons to believe that human experience is mistaken. For instance, what mankind calls experience is often nothing more than the results of men's past mistakes. From an experience thus humanly and erroneously preconditioned, mankind tries to draw true conclusions.

Treaties concluded after wars offer concrete examples of the processes by which human beings help to make for themselves those experiences which later disillusion them, and on which they blame their cynicism. The victors either impose their own war-swelled arrogance on the conquered people, or fearful that the conquered may rise again, they attempt to prevent this by economic terms which spell disaster for themselves as well as their neighbor.

From such experience the supposition has risen that nations are natural enemies. In the world as perplexed mankind sees it today, hardly an official gesture of friendship between two nations can be taken at its face value. The Franco-Russian pact could appear to Germany only as a threat to German interests. The German-Japanese agreement to make the world safe from communism appears to Russia rather as a screen behind which either of its leading political adversaries may attack Russia's national interests.

Not even from the system of collective security has it been possible to exclude those international suspicions which are among the chief enemies of friendship. Yet in such instrumentalities as the League of Nations and the Pan-American peace conference, more of the levers of international amity are within reach than in any other machinery which the world has yet devised to secure peace and justice.

It is possible to draw an incomplete but illustrative analogy here. Individuals find it easier to be friends because they have subscribed to a system of enforceable law. Nations have not yet achieved among themselves any such ironclad rule of conduct or tradition of law observance.

Lack of a sovereign law over nations makes apparent another lack in their relations: they have no center, as individuals have, for their loyalties. In individuals' recognition of common interests among themselves—interests in preserving law and order, under which they have learned they can best prosper; interests in national and community welfare, not only because it touches their own welfare, but because such co-operation as it entails is mutually elevating—in habitual recognition of these loyalties individuals have developed a basis for friendship which nations are hardly beginning to perceive.

Friend—so much that mankind holds worth while speaks in this word, it is pleasanter to be called enemy than false friend. People are natural friends, whether they number two persons or all nations. Because as groups they have neglected to develop those opportunities for friendship which exist between individuals, they suffer a contradiction to exist in their relationships. And because they direct their behavior along lines indicated by false experience they convince themselves that there is no way out of the contradiction.

The first step in solving a mathematical problem is to set down the rule, keep it before one and adhere to it, despite one's own possibly erroneous opinions as to how it should be worked out. People know that individually they are friendly; they know that nations are only the sum total of all the world's friendly folk; and they must insist that nations too are natural friends and that this natural friendship be given proper opportunity to express itself between groups as between individuals.

Labor's Song of the Loom

THE United Textile Workers of America, most powerful labor factor in the American textile picture, have decided not to strike at this time. Their decision will bring good cheer to workers and mill owners alike, for, possibly quite unknown to many persons, the threat of a serious strike has been unhappily ominous over the cotton goods mills for several weeks. And this was no time to strike.

So far as New England is concerned, mills are now—have been for two and one-half months—extremely busy. Bobbins, cards and looms that stood silent through several years are now humming in a busy cacophony of industry. Many mills cannot promise deliveries until late next spring.

Workers are now luxuriating in the first steady flow of pay checks since the trade winds ceased blowing. But labor, remembering how hardly its wage boosts and hour concessions had been won in the past, and finding that costs of living were mounting, realized the moment was opportune to ask for higher wages.

So far as the United Textile Workers were concerned, they were agreed they needed a 20 per cent pay rise and served a virtual ultimatum on employers.

But a change apparently had come over New England industry. Many employers were found to have made wage increases before workers voiced their demands. Rising wages have been linked to various motives, desire to placate labor during heavy production, and a will to escape heavy federal taxes among them, but the central fact remains that many employers are now on record as saying they recognize the responsibility to divide their profits with their workers if the present system is to progress.

Labor leaders have discussed the current situation from many aspects. It augurs well that they have decided to go along with mill owners and give the economic lessons driven home by depression's heavy hammer a good trial.

Marooned in Maroon?

AT A moment when the British Government is introducing a bill to prohibit the wearing of political uniforms, the London Passenger Transport Board is about to experiment with brighter uniforms for busmen. It evidently is recognized that busmen's coats, unlike political shirts, have no tails to be trodden on. The new uniform is to be maroon and gray, and it will be the first departure from dark blue that has ever been made. Such a break with tradition must be significant indeed, though whether it will make busmen leaders of a new fashion or leave them stranded as on a bright island in a somber sea remains to be seen.

It is about eighty years since that unnatural revolution that left Western man with cylindrical pipes round his legs, a stove-pipe on his head, and so sad in coloring that Dame Nature, who gives her finest feathers to the male bird, may well have shaken her head, and muttered that things were better when she was a girl.

For eighty years men have bowed beneath the stern decrees of their tailors, and the bravest have won no more decoration from these commanders of fashion than a pin-stripe. The most widely-spread uniform is that of the man-in-the-street; and one touch of color in it only makes the whole world grin. It is a pity that such is the case; for surely, anything that helps to brighten our gray cities, and that allows greater scope to individual taste, is not to be despised.

Can Weasels Turn Us Back?

"IF A weasel cross your path, turn back." Thus warned the superstitious Pythagoras many centuries ago. We smile tolerantly and murmur: "Those silly ancients," for modern folk give little credence to the "weasel warning." We shouldn't be too smug, however—not while some of us hesitate before the "rule of three," and others walk around ladders, and others avoid drafts, and others fear certain food combinations, and still others—an amazing number of them—give power to discredited physical laws, apparently unable to keep abreast of the speedy uncovering of old superstitions which have either been abandoned by intelligent people or replaced by later superstitions more compatible with modern human beliefs.

With every flinging away of falsities, humanity makes more room for freedom. Since all superstitions are restrictive in their application, the uncovering of even the more trivial of them has a beneficial effect on the individual and humanity. Hence the gratitude when—

Dr. James A. Tobey, a New York food expert, writing in The American Journal of Public Health, bowls over a score or more of old fallacies regarding the body's reaction to certain foods and diet. . . .

Dr. Clifford Barborka of the Northwestern University Medical College, as reported in the Literary Digest, knocks over other falsities and states, among other things, that onions are not a cure for colds . . . celery is not a nerve tonic, milk is not fattening, fish is not brain food. . . .

Dr. Milton A. Bridges, diet authority at Columbia University, comes along with another list of disillusionment in which other declarations are as impressive as his assertion that a meatless diet has little efficacy in the cure of high blood pressure. . . .

Dr. August A. Thomen of New York University includes among the bookful of things which he does not believe the hirsute advantage of singeing the hair, or the efficacy of an ice pack on the back of the neck as a remedy for nose-bleed. . . .

And other people in other branches of learning continue to report—as has been recorded all along humanity's long march—new evidence pointing to the instability of physical laws, the inconsistency of physical testimony, the inaccuracy of physical senses.

With such a sum total of discarded beliefs for encouragement, the individual who seeks relief from physical and mental taboos in freer thought and action may well approach his particular brand of superstition with the self-searching demand: "What shall I do when a weasel crosses my path?"

A Lonely Giant

Book News of the Day

TWO portraits hanging side by side, accenting the warmth of the family hearth. With characteristic vision and courage, Pearl S. Buck saw the suitability of the arrangement; hence we have, added to "The Exile," the biography of her mother, FIGHTING ANGEL (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50), the companion biography of her missionary father. The two have been published within the same year.

This reviewer confesses to having been genuinely impressed by the portrait of this embattled angel. Appearing in a detached way in the story of the mother, Andy was not an attractive figure. One was oppressed by the sense of his colossal self-will; one fretted over his unawareness of the needs of his family, through his obsession with the starved souls of the Chinese peasants.

All this is sustained, even perhaps deepened, through reading Andy's own life story; and yet there is more to be reckoned with—oh! vastly more. With discretion, with restraint, with fairness and balance and delicacy, the daughter presents all aspects of her father's nature; until we have the man himself before us—a genius, a fanatic if you wish, secure, happy, oblivious of everything outside the range of his precious life purpose. "God always seemed to have told him to do what he would have wanted to do anyway," observes Mrs. Buck with humor and shrewdness.

All through his life he was alone, as geniuses invariably are; alone whether as youngest son of "the preachinest family in Virginia" or riding his white mule across the plains of China and along the banks of its slow-moving rivers. The world of his wife and children revolved in its own orbit; he went and came, apart from the rest always, alone with his purpose to bring Christianity to people who were not invariably sincere in their reception of its blessings. His eyes were fixed upon his goal; he permitted nothing to obstruct that vision. Like a flame he burned; and, like a flame, he consumed all hindrances ruthlessly. His missions, his schools, his churches, his translation of the New Testament, these things mattered.

Were there enemies who would have robbed him of his authority? Were there bandits, famines, epidemics and revolutions? Serene and bold, he met them single-handed and usually he won; for he believed that he was obeying the will of God and that nothing could deter him. Alone, until the end, he marched in accord with his highest understanding of the will of God for him. "He was hotter in his goodness, because there was no wordliness in him to ease it."

With true artistry Mrs. Buck has offered us this portrait of her father—"the old teacher," as the natives called him affectionately. It is an experience to read and ponder this book, for it has the ring of universal truth. One has known just such reformers as was Andy.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Penchant for Reforms

By Frank L. Perrin

IF IT were not in a measure deplorable it would be almost amusing to observe the American willingness to enthusiastically welcome recurring reforms, announced and undertaken, only to be abandoned, in our attempted efforts to deal effectively with violators of the law. These enthusiastic forays into the highways and byways infested by the predatory seldom contemplate any changes in the laws themselves. It is generally conceded, as the fact is, that the codes are watertight and that the difficulties are not fundamental. If there is failure it is due to a careless, indifferent or criminal refusal of enforcement officers and agencies to impose the penalties which the laws provide.

Any impartial but studious observer would be bound to the conviction that these frequent announcements of internal upheavals and proposed reforms within the police organizations of a great city like Boston, for instance, would not be thought necessary, or even possible or logical, if those primarily responsible for the conduct of supervisory officials in the several branches of the service had been faithful, alert and honest in endeavoring to administer the law. Such upheavals, resulting in transfers, in the displacement of one political favorite by the advancement to a position of greater authority and power of some new friend of a chief or some subordinate executive, are but an admission of culpable weakness and inefficiency.

* * *

They offer convincing and regrettable proof, also, that the citizens who carry, of necessity, an increasing and ever heavier tax burden are not getting what they pay for and what they have a right to expect. Charges and counter-charges of malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance are iterated and reiterated, but those accused seem never to pay a penalty greater than that which results from demotion or transfer. Meantime the despoilers, the habitual violators of the law, the resort keepers, gambling-house proprietors and the "policy" peddlers smile while they bide their time and await the passing of the reform wave.

As a general proposition it may be agreed that no government, whether it be of the family, the city, the state or the nation, is better than its responsible head. But there is no reason why this should be conceded or endured. Public indignation causes effective interference which corrects abuses in the family home where reprehensible conduct exists. A benign rule of public policy governs. We pride ourselves upon our "humanities" and our "humanitarianism." But we are too much inclined to stop there, forgetting that those to whom political power and authority are delegated are, in fact, the servants, and not the masters, of their employers and paymasters.

* * *

Behind and beneath all this failure to enforce the law is the greed and acquisitiveness of those who are willing to serve, or who attempt to serve, two masters. It would be unjust to intimate that those who thus prostitute their high office are themselves criminals or the friends of criminals. They are neither. But the temptations placed in their way too often are irresistible. It is the love of money, we are told, that is the root of evil. The ward or district political leader who suddenly finds himself the possessor of power and authority seems, all too frequently, to fall into the habit of believing that he can do, secretly and cunningly, what others have undertaken unsuccessfully.

Crime, of itself, has no new or possibly effective disguises. Everyone knows it for what it is. None know it better than the men chosen to challenge and expose it. But it seems to devise, in attractive forms, alluring bait and promised rewards. These, it is observed, always compromise those who are weak enough to accept a share in the profits of lawlessness. Thus the conspirators seek and usually find immunity. The blame attaches, naturally and easily, to the policeman on the beat who winks and passes by, or to the sergeant or captain who secretly shares in the toll which criminals take from industry and society.

Those of us who feel that we have no individual responsibility in the matter forget that we alone are responsible. The machine set up and operated under our surprised eyes is a structure which we have had a part in building, or one which we, through carelessness or indifference, have permitted others to build for us. If honest citizens are not the masters of the situation, they alone are to blame.

News Item—Europe Proposes to Reopen Debt Talks

On a Scottish Island

"Walking Out Together"

THE bay, on the Scottish island, was fully three miles around, but it was less than one across, so when Annie went to the Townhead to do her marketing, she usually sailed over in her boat. On this particular day I had the tiller (for Annie had been giving me lessons), and as we skimmed along, I began feeling that handling a boat was not so "fecklesome" after all. And at that very moment I was gazing at a darker patch on the water, the meaning of which I knew nothing! It was a squall, and it came upon us swiftly, pressing our sail downwards, as if with a mighty hand. One gunwale went under the water, while the other, where we were sitting, rose high in the air.

"Let go the sheet," cried Annie, sharply. But partly because I was still unfamiliar with nautical terms, and partly because of sheer panic, I just stared at the green in-pouring water, and did nothing. Annie reached over and tugged at the rope, wound around my left hand, by which the sail was adjusted to the varying wind. As she did so, I loosened my grip, and the boat instantly righted itself, nosing into the wind on a level keel, the sail flapping, of course—but harmlessly.

"Annie," I gasped, "you'll have to take the tiller."

But after one expert glance at the sea, she shook her head.

"No need," she shouted, "it's easing off. Just haul in gradually, and I'll bail."

* * *

I did as I was told, and with the sail catching the now innocent breeze, we were soon slipping into the old gray harbor. As we climbed the steps that led to the village street, there was John Gowdie leaving his milk cart and coming toward us, glaring at Annie, and saying angrily:

"What d'ye mean—sailing your boat in yon peerie-headed way?"

The recent tussle with the elements had set Annie's tam o'shanter on her reddish curls at a jaunty angle, and she had a comic look of defiance about her as she stared back at John.

"What's it to you, John Gowdie, how I sail my boat?"

John ignored the question, and made a plain statement in reply.

"Ye'll no' gang ower that watter again this day!"

"Aye? And who'll stop me?"

"I'll stop ye," said John, sternly.

"Just you try," bristled Annie.

But John said nothing more. Rather unexpectedly he turned his back and went over to his wagon. I had discreetly kept silent, since it was evident that my young companion wished to give him no explanations. There had been a small feud between them for several weeks—ever since Annie maneuvered John's younger brother, Rab, into selling her an extra quart of milk after John had decided that it "couldna be din." Making no comment whatever, but walking rather rapidly, Annie led the way to Susie Munn's shop. From there we went to Georgie Todd's for bakeries, from there to Jeanie Weir's "drapery," and so along the waterfront, always leaving a "laddie" to carry our bundles down to the boat. When we were ready to start back, the masts of the fishing boats were jerking a bit, and I was glad that Annie, and not I, would hold the tiller.

However, as it turned out, neither of us held it. While we were walking along by the harbor wall, we heard John's bell in Bakehouse lane, and Annie remarked, with an indefinable note in her voice (could it have been disappointment?), "And he's the one who was going to stop me!"

* * *

At the foot of the ancient stone stairs, however, we were met with a surprise—our boat was empty! Where were our packages? We looked at one another, and then we looked up, for there, towering on the top step, was John. He said, calmly:

"They're in my wagon, and if ye're wanting them ye'll drive hame wi' them, for ye'll no' get them any ither way."

Annie looked dumbfounded for a moment. Then because she had been so neatly tricked, and because the sense of humor was never far from the surface with her, she suddenly broke into peals of laughter. It was a merry sound, and I joined her. John regarded us suspiciously, wondering, no doubt, if he was being laughed at. Then his solemn features relaxed in a broad grin. Still laughing, we went up the steps, and into the wagon.

Months later, after I was back in America, Annie wrote that she and John were "walking out together." I was glad to hear it, but not surprised. I had been expecting this news ever since that squally day by the old harbor wall.

M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

Forearmed and Forewarned

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

NO ONE who is in a position to know even a little of what is going on "behind the scenes" in France—what is really being thought and said privately in governmental circles as contrasted with what is often uttered for public consumption—can fail to be struck by the prevailing anxiety over the prospects of preserving peace. This acute apprehension has found concrete expression in an unprecedented program of rearmament and reinforcement of frontier defense. Today this "forearming" is being carried forward so intensively, and in a mood of such grave misgiving, as to constitute a "forewarning" not to be ignored.

There is clearly nothing incompatible between a sincere desire to promote and preserve peace, and the act of looking a disturbing situation squarely in the face. On the contrary, peace can only be preserved if individuals, public opinions and governments foresee the perilous implications of such situations and make every possible effort to remove their causes and forestall their consequences. Similarly, there is nothing contradictory between the admission that the French are deeply apprehensive about war and the assertion that France is sincerely desirous of preserving peace. But while these two statements are perfectly compatible, it is not so certain that the things themselves—the French fear of war and desire for peace—can be easily and indefinitely reconciled.

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It is from this standpoint that the massive rearmament program now under way in France constitutes a serious symptom. In and of itself, French participation in the world-wide armament race is no more significant than that of any other European power. France explains its arming by the rearmament of Italy and Germany.

But the attitude of ominous foreboding with which many French leaders have now resigned themselves to the task of reinforcing France's defenses calls for specially careful attention.

This new attitude, which in the case of many French politicians and diplomatists amounts almost to an unresisting acceptance of the inevitability of war, is ultimately traceable to an intensification of the same persistent fear of attack. It has now taken on a novel form, however, a phase which is strikingly crystallized in an expression frequently heard of late: "the encirclement of France." We have become accustomed to Germany's protests that France is attempting to encircle the Third Reich; but it seems strange to hear the French themselves complaining of being encircled! Yet this is the case today.

What is meant, of course, is the recent developments in Spain, Italy and Belgium. It can hardly be denied that the course taken recently by events in each of these countries gives the impression that France finds herself almost entirely surrounded by countries whose governments, while not necessarily unfriendly to France, have suddenly become much more friendly to Germany.

In Spain, for instance, it is not impossible that the near future will see the solid establishment in Madrid of a militarist—not to say actually fascist—government indebted to and sympathetic with Germany and Italy.

Belgium's recently revealed tendency toward "independence," or neutrality, is also an anti-French phenomenon at bottom. Anyone who had been in Belgium lately might have foreseen this move, for a very strong current of popular feeling has for many months been flowing away from France and toward Germany. This is the significant point: that the revival of Belgian neutrality implies not merely a breaking away from France but a rapprochement—cautious perhaps and guarded, but none the less evident—with Germany.

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Thus France, instead of having friendly or even "satellite" states on all sides except for Germany at the northeast corner, has now to concern herself very actively with the entire line of frontiers on the north and east, stretching from the North sea to the Mediterranean along the borders of Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, as well as with the new problem presented by the possibility of a fascist Spain.

It is in this sense that many French leaders see France as being gradually "encircled." Actually there is not so much an encirclement as a tendency toward diplomatic isolation, and even this is only relative. So far, at least, France still retains her allies in central and eastern Europe, including Soviet Russia. Furthermore, there is still Great Britain.

And it is upon Britain that the burden of lifting France out of her mental fear of encirclement or isolation must very largely fall. So long as the French feel that England is standing solidly with them in the defense of the democratic conception of organized peace and the League ideal of collective security, France's present apprehensions, now finding expression in a feverish haste to rearm and to reinforce her frontiers, may easily be allayed. The fact remains, however, that all this fearful forearming—which is by no means confined to France, of course, nor even to Europe—should forewarn us before it is too late, that better and more positive thinking by individuals and governments is necessary if peace is to be preserved.